

JPRS-EER-86-079

29 MAY 1986

East Europe Report

19980213 095

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29 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Briefs

Agricultural Machinery for Hungary	1
------------------------------------	---

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Romanian Cooperation in Agriculture With CEMA Countries (Mircea Coras; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 10, 7 Mar 86)	2
Updating of CEMA Automobile Production Outlined (Karl Stipsicz; DIE ZEIT, 4 Apr 86)	7
Maritime Cooperation With Socialist Countries Reviewed (Eugeniusz Perycz; TECHNIKA I GOSPODARKA MORSKA, No 12, Dec 85)	11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Plan Coordination With USSR for 1986-1990 Summarized (Miroslav Cerny; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 2, 1986)	17
--	----

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Briefs

Schwedt Petrochemical Combine	25
Welzow Lignite Production	25

POLAND

Review of Investment Plans Re-Established (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 10 Apr 86)	26
Planning Official Explains New Measure, by Barbara Wielgorska	26
Body of Investment Specialists Established	28
Scrap Metal Supply to Steelworks Improves, Problems Remain (Tadeusz Jaworski, Tomasz Szymanski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Apr 86)	30
Reform Commission Discusses Collective Bargaining Rules (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12-13 Apr 86)	35

ROMANIA

Changes in Work Force Structure Discussed (Marinache Vasilescu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 10, 7 Mar 86)	37
Mining Prospects, Cooperation With Other Countries Noted (AGERPRES, 30 Apr 86)	43
Bucharest Increases Industrial, Cultural Development (AGERPRES, 5 May 86)	44
Industrial Exhibition Opens in Beijing (AGERPRES, 7 May 86)	46
Chemistry, Petrochemistry Industries Increase Production (AGERPRES, 5 May 86)	47
Briefs	
Somes River Power Plants	48
Coal Mining Rate	48
Increase in Coal Output	49
Development of Merchant Fleet	49
Solar Energy Saves Fuel	49
Hydropower Stations on Siret	49
Olt River Power Stations	50
Economic Commission With Canada	50
Economic Talks With Canada	50

YUGOSLAVIA

Oil Import Data; Republics Said To Reject Lower Prices (DANAS, 8 Apr 86)	51
---	----

MILITARY

BULGARIA

Aspects of Air Force Training Reviewed Critically (Svetlozar Asenov; NARODNA ARMIYA, 3 Mar 86)	53
Conference on State of Construction Troops; Weaknesses Outlined (TRUDOVO DELO, 4 Mar 86)	58
Participants; General Zhivov's Statement, by Georgi Evdokiev, et al.	58
Velko Palin's Statement	63
General Vasilev's Statement	66
Civil Defense Chief Colonel General Papazov Interviewed (Tencho Papazov Interview; NARODNA ARMIYA, 26 Mar 86)	69

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

History, Growth, Achievements of NVA Outlined (Heinz Kessler; EINHEIT, No 3, Mar 86)	72
---	----

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Reportage on Arrival of Foreign Trade Unionists (ATA, 30 Apr, 1 May 86)	82
African, Arab, Others Arrive	82
Nigerian, Portuguese Representatives	82
AWP Paper on Democratic Educational Role of Courts (Aranit Cela; ZERI I POPULLIT, 8 Apr 86)	83
AWP Journal on Consolidation of Socialist Property (Arben Bakllamaja; RRUGA E PARTISE, No 3, Mar 86)	85
Symposium on Albania Under Hoxha in Dar es Salaam (ATA, 10 Apr 86)	88
Briefs	
Greetings to Denmark's Queen	89
Greetings to Syrian President	89
Greetings to Zimbabwe's Banana	89
Greetings to Sierra Leone	89
Greek Envoy's Reception	90
Greetings to Netherland's Queen	90
YAR Envoy Presents Credentials	90
Iraqi Envoy Presents Credentials	90

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New Statutes Stress Party's Leading Role (PRAVDA, 7 Apr 86)	91
Implementation of Congress Conclusions Explained (Editorial; RUDE PRAVO, 8 Apr 86)	93
Spot Check Reveals Widespread Absenteeism (RUDE PRAVO, 7 Apr 86)	95

POLAND

Press Personnel Changes, Media Developments (PRASA POLSKA, No 3, Mar 86)	97
---	----

ROMANIA

Dogmatism, Chavinism in History Texts Condemned (Florin Constantiniu, et al.; SCINTEIA, 5 Mar 86)	100
--	-----

SOCIOLOGY

ROMANIA

Social Problems of Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis (M. Nedelcu, et al.; VIATA MEDICALA, Sep 85)	107
---	-----

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AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY FOR HUNGARY--One of the largest export objects of the GDR agricultural machinery industry went into operation in the Hungarian village (Lebenmiklos), a complete seed-cleaning plant produced by the Petkus Wutha factory of the Progress Agricultural Machinery Combine. Engineers from the GDR and Hungary jointly set up the plant in only 1 year. It consists of flow lines which contain all biological bases for the processing of seed with high germinating qualities. It is a new technology of the Progress Combine which is for the first time utilized abroad. Following the supply of about 5,000 individual seed-processing machines, the new large plant will meet the demands of Hungary's agriculture even better. [Excerpts] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 26 Apr 86 DW] /8918

CSO: 2300/338

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIAN COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE WITH CEMA COUNTRIES

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA IN Romanian No 10, 7 Mar 86 pp 9-10

[Article by Dr Mircea Coras]

[Text] Counting itself one of the founding members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Romania is giving great attention to developing economic collaboration with the council's member states and to continually improving this organization's activity. As the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu, pointed out, "Romania in particular values CEMA's role and contribution to developing collaboration among the socialist member countries as well as to speeding up the social-economic progress of each socialist country participating in the activity of this organization. Our country has taken action consistently to develop economic and scientific-technical collaboration with the member countries and has made an active contribution to the efforts to improve the activity of this organization so that it corresponds as well as possible to the goals and aims for which it was created and so that it fulfills its goals and duties as established by statute under appropriate conditions."

It is well known that in the area of agriculture the CEMA member countries have available a large potential of big reserves for the utilization of which the following may contribute: extending and diversifying economic and scientific-technical collaboration under conditions of modern technical progress as well as exchanging experiences and mutual information on improvement in the structures and mechanisms of production. The CEMA permanent commission for collaboration in the area of agriculture, which soon will have had 30 years of existence, has the task of organizing collaboration projects in this area.

In accordance with the provisions of the complex program unanimously agreed upon by the 25th CEMA meeting in Bucharest (1971), collaboration in the area of agriculture has seen continual development, with action being taken continually for orienting the content and forms for carrying out these activities to satisfy certain specific needs of agricultural production, keeping up with the demands of modern scientific-technical progress. Romania, fully involved in carrying out the new agrarian revolution, is actively contributing to the development of economic relations in the area of agriculture with the CEMA member countries, to the deepening and diversification of economic and scientific-technical collaboration and to deepening the international division of labor in this sector.

Our country is interested and participates in all the collaboration projects in all areas of the commission's work: vegetable production, animal production, mechanization of agriculture, veterinary health problems, silviculture as well as other areas of mutual interest.

In the area of vegetable production, special attention is being given the organization of comparative international experiments of the newest and most valuable creations of crop-improvement experts in the CEMA member countries, which offers the opportunity for the varieties and hybrids which are most appropriate for the specific conditions of the various countries to be used at the same time, under differing pedoclimate conditions, with a view to introducing them into production in the shortest possible time. The comparative international experiments of seeds and planting materials are contributing to the development of mutual deliveries of these materials.

The development of this collaboration led in 1973 to the concluding of the convention on multilateral international specialization in the production of seeds, of varieties of agricultural crops, which, along with improving the provision of the necessary seeds for the member countries' agriculture, also contributes to reducing the imports of seeds in convertible currency.

For the purpose of facilitating the good flow of import-export contracts, contracts for seeds, planting materials and fresh fruits, which are the subjects of mutual exchanges, standards were worked out in the CEMA commission for agriculture which mainly include requirements of quality, method for drawing tests.

A number of valuable results in the area of improving the varieties of grains and technical plants obtained by Romanian specialists are being applied in other CEMA member countries. The Miraj, a Romanian variety of fall barley, is being cultivated by the People's Republic of Bulgaria on a surface of nearly 40 per cent of the surface in Bulgaria planted with barley. Large areas also were cultivated in the USSR with the same variety. The Romanian corn hybrid, created in collaboration with crop-improvement experts in the GDR, occupies large areas of this country's corn crop. The Romanian hybrids of sunflowers--ROMSUN 63 and SOREM 80--are enjoying special recognition in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. In turn, Romania's agriculture is using varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops from the selection of other CEMA member countries with good results (the USSR, the People's Republic of Poland, the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia).

A permanent exchange of information also is being organized in the area of vegetable production on the phytohealth status of the crops, particularly in the border zones. In this way, mutual knowledge of the main problems of plant protection and phytohealth quarantine is provided in the neighboring zones as well as useful information in working out prognoses on the appearance of pests and disease. This permits the necessary measures to be taken to avoid the losses produced by pests and diseases in case they appear unexpectedly. In the case of exchanges of vegetable products among the member countries, great attention is being given to avoiding the danger of introducing pests and diseases together with the products being imported.

In the area of animal production, the collaboration is seeking to maintain, develop and have mutual use of the genetic supplies of breeds of bulls, hogs, sheep and goats on the basis of multilateral conventions which provide an organized framework for the CEMA member countries for a prolonged period for obtaining a portion of the necessary reproduction material with the high performances needed for the national economies.

Romania's participation in these conventions was taken into consideration in working out the national program for development of zootechnics and growth in animal production. It should be pointed out that the national program seeks utilization of the opportunities for intensive use of genetic supplies of breeds of bulls, sheep and hogs in breed-improvement work and preservation of the native genetic supplies of breeds as a source of genes for creating other breeds, lines and hybrids and improving existing ones; providing for the directed growth of reproducers used for obtaining semen with a view to freezing for use in artificial insemination; using the results of agricultural science in raising and developing breeds of bulls, sheep and hogs and information on raising and working of these animals.

In the area of veterinary health protection, the CEMA member countries are concerned with providing against widespread penetration of disease among all breeds of animals as effectively as possible. This has led to working out multilateral understanding in the unified veterinary health requirements for design and construction of complexes; requirements for checking, for loading-unloading and disinfecting at the international airports, sea ports, railroad stations and border points; measures to prevent penetration of the hoof-and-mouth disease on the territory of the CEMA member countries, including the case of export, import and transit of live animals and animal products.

With a view to improving and extending the mutual exchange of biopreparations, projects have been worked out and continue to be worked out and agreed upon for CEMA standards on the prevention, diagnosing and combatting of various animal diseases.

In the area of mechanization of agriculture, important collaboration projects are taking place for the modernization of technical resources for agriculture as well as production techniques. Romanian specialists are participating actively in working out agricultural-zootechnical requirements for equipment and machinery for cultivating, harvesting, transporting and preserving leguminous crops for kernels, alfalfa and soy; conservation and preservation of coarse and succulent fodder; preservation of grains for fodder; plant protection; irrigation and drainage; obtaining of biogas; keeping animals and poultry; transportation in agriculture, including for transporting with vehicles with hoisting apparatuses; automated systems for artificial climate control for preserving horticultural products; laboratory projects. Also, the countries concerned are organizing comparative experiments for the various equipments produced by them, with this cooperation contributing to a faster defining of the needed technical conditions. So, in accordance with the program of international experiments agreed upon by the commission, a number of Romanian agricultural machines were tested in other CEMA member countries, such as the caterpillar tractors for wine-growing, stationary threshers for corn, bulb-planting machines and onion-harvesting machinery. At the same time, machinery manufactured in other countries has been

tested in Romania: fodder-harvesting machinery, machinery for administering liquid fertilizers, root plant-harvesting machinery, machinery for harvesting castor-oil plants, a tractor for harvesting fodder from slopes (with a set of machines), an irrigating installation.

Exchanges of information have been carried out in the same area regarding the experience gained in the CEMA member countries in the rational and economical use of fuel and energy in agriculture and the introduction of advanced techniques into production, with reduced energy consumption, as well as utilization of waste for energy and the efficient utilization of agricultural technology.

In the area of scientific-technical research, collaboration includes a broad range of problems grouped mainly within the seven multilateral conventions concluded in the 1971-1972 period, the ten understandings concluded in the 1983-1984 period as well as on the basis of the commission's plan for scientific-technical collaboration.

The main form for collaboration used is carrying out research projects on the basis of the international division of labor on problems of mutual interest, in conformity with the programs agreed upon, which are an integral part of the conventions, understandings and plans. In 1984 the research institutes in these areas continued collaboration within the 18 problems and 42 subjects included in the documents mentioned, which include all areas of activity in the area of agriculture.

Within the activity of collaboration, the specialized institutes in Romania actively are cooperating with research institutes in the other CEMA member countries, which has led to obtaining some positive results. In this regard we mention the projects for working out new technologies and improving existing ones; obtaining biologically improved material; shortening the research period by 20-30 percent as a result of the international division of labor on the basis of joint programs of projects; adopting new research methods; documenting the Romanian researchers who participated in the meetings organized in the other CEMA member countries.

Multilateral economic cooperation in the area of agriculture is enriched by a number of understandings of bilateral cooperation with the CEMA member countries, specifically the carrying out of actions in the area of animal production (poultry raising, hog raising and raising of animals for fur) as well as vegetable production with partners in the USSR, People's Republic of Poland, People's Republic of Hungary and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Starting in 1975, in collaboration with the Soviet Union, we moved to mutually introducing certain production techniques for certain crops. On the basis of the experimental results obtained, we moved to extending this form of cooperation at the production level. With the technical assistance of Romanian specialists, the USSR introduced Romanian technology for the soy, sunflower and bean crops, while in Romania, with the aid of Soviet specialists, Soviet technology was introduced for the hemp, flax and tomato crops for industrialization as well as for ricin. At the same time, demonstration plots and cultivation of certain areas were organized to promote this type of advantageous cooperation for the contracting

sides with a view to introducing new techniques for various crops (corn, soy, sunflower, fruit-tree growing), on the basis of understandings with partners from the USSR, People's Republic of Bulgaria, People's Republic of Hungary and Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Judging by the positive results obtained until now in the activity of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and bearing in mind the high potential for development of collaboration and economic cooperation with the CEMA member countries in the area of agriculture, in the coming period we are keeping in mind measures to extend and deepen economic cooperation in the following directions: extending actions of cooperation in the production of seeds and planting material and biological products whose purpose is to satisfy the contractual partner's needs as well as export to third markets; jointly working out studies and plans for agricultural and agrozootechnical projects; deepening cooperation in solving subjects of scientific research which are of mutual interest, by doing joint research and carrying out exchanges of information on the research results; broadening cooperation in production to introduce highly-productive modern techniques in the areas of mutual interest, such as mechanization of agriculture in irrigation and the agricultural technology of certain agricultural crops.

Currently the CEMA permanent commission's activity in the area of agriculture is giving priority attention to the problems included in the complex program of long-term scientific-technical collaboration until the year 2000, as adopted at the 41st (extraordinary) CEMA session. These concerns in particular are concentrated on working out and applying modern biotechniques which can contribute to crop protection, to increasing the quality of fodder as well as complete, superior processing of animal products. Many goals of this program are similar to the ones found in the national research programs in the area of agriculture so that Romanian specialists are involved in this type of research and interested in participating actively in the projects being carried out within CEMA for the purpose of achieving new solutions (technical and technological) for agriculture within the socialist international division of labor.

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CSO: 2700/136

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UPDATING OF CEMA AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION OUTLINED.

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 4 Apr 86 p 35

[Article by Karl Stipsicz: "Formula One for Trabant Drivers--Automobile Industry in the East Bloc: With Western Help, Production is Being Speeded Up"]

[Text] London, 10 September 1985: The manager of the Formula 1 circus Bernie Ecclestone and the representative of the Hungarian Automobile Club sign a contract which the Budapest newspapers hail the next day as a "milestone in Eastern European automobile history." The auto race agreed upon in the contract, which is scheduled for 10 August this year, was quickly declared a "national affair" by officials. Intoxicated by Formula 1, Hungary's joy is clouded by only one problem: no race track exists yet.

It is now under construction in the small village of Mogyorod, about 20 km north-east of Budapest. The "most modern race track in Europe" (publicity), the first Grand Prix course ever in the East bloc, will, the organizers assure, be inaugurated on schedule in mid-June with a race for the socialist Peace Cup.

Hungary is the only European member country of the socialist economic community CEMA in which an automobile has never been built. That it is the Magyars, of all people, who are being given permission to stage the sought-after Grand Prix has solid economic and perhaps also political ramifications. Exactly 30 years after the revolution of 1956, Hungary is the subject of close interest in the West. Economists admire the microcapitalist experiments, and English language periodicals are still surprised by the well-stocked food stores. In the parliament in Budapest, high-ranking Western government delegations still hold the door open for each other.

Budapest is the only socialist capital to possess a well-developed hotel network and something resembling a tourist infrastructure, with room enough not only for 10,000 Czechs, Poles and Soviet citizens. Fast cars still have an almost magical attraction on the other side of the Iron Curtain. Driving a car has remained the privilege of the upper level of society. Statistically there is one automobile for every 24 Soviet citizens, 14 in Poland and 9 in Hungary. Czechoslovakia and the GDR have the most cars in the East, where every seventh and sixth citizen respectively owns a car. This crucial figure for the FRG is 2.6.

The more than 2 million vehicles that come off the assembly line in Togliattigrad in the Soviet Union are distributed according to a strict formula. Most of the Ladas, Moskvitchs and Volgas from Russia's Detroit go directly to the party and the government bureaucracy. Soviet citizens receive their cars after long waiting periods through their marketing committee. About 300,000 Soviet vehicles are exported--most of them to CEMA countries.

It is primarily the Lada, built under license from Fiat since the 1950's--that has caught the fancy of the citizens of socialist states. In Hungary the wait is more than 5 years, in the GDR just under 10 years for this automobile which, in contrast to its Polish and Rumanian competitors, is considered to be well-built and reliable. Among more discriminating Western European customers the Lada is attractive primarily by reason of its unrivaled low price of less than DM 10,000.

The new front-wheel drive Lada model, which is eagerly awaited by Eastern Europe's automobile enthusiasts, could soon become something of a symbol on the other side of the Iron Curtain--for long overdue innovations and the technological link to the West. In early February the new Soviet Prime Minister Nicolai Ryschkov called on the West to participate actively in the modernization of the Soviet economy.

Ryschkov is presenting his message in a spectacular fashion. The protege of Mikhail Gorbachev spoke over a television screen to the more than 600 participants at the Davos Management Forum, an illustrious group of economists, diplomats and politicians who meet once a year in the Swiss Alps to discuss the world's major problems. "The Soviet Union needs Western electronics, robots and laser technology in order to keep pace with the West in the private sector," was Ryschkov's plea to the assembled guests.

With Western aid segments of the Soviet automobile industry have perhaps already anticipated the Gorbachev formula for success of "increasing productivity and the standard of living through better organization, more work discipline, less alcohol and a great deal of Western technology." The new quality standard for Soviets products is to be the world market in which the expensive hard currency needed for Western technology could be gradually earned back by the sale of the new products. Over the long term the entire economy and ultimately the Soviet citizen, tormented by self-sufficiency, are intended to profit from this cautious orientation to the West.

The engine of the new Lada, which will be seen in Western showrooms at the end of the summer this year, was developed jointly with engineers from the German sports car manufacturer Porsche. The Japanese company Kawasaki supplied 22 industrial robots which help to assemble the Lada's power train. The borrowings from Western technology could soon continue: for more than 2 years representatives of the Soviet government and the VW company in Wolfsburg have been negotiating about the construction of an engine plant in the vicinity of Moscow. As many as 300,000 engines would be built annually; the contract is valued at between DM 3 and 5 billion.

The Japanese are also happy about the newly awakened love of the Soviets for modern technology and for the automobile, as it is manifested in the 5-year plan extending to 1990. The steel giant Kobe and the machine company Komatsu were given contracts of \$250 million last November.

Export Takes Precedence.

Does this mean the growth of a serious competitor for Western automobile companies? One thing is certain: equipped with Far Eastern metal presses and initiated into the secrets of the art of the German engineer, Soviet automobile builders will first throw their full weight on the lucrative Western small-car markets. The low labor costs in the USSR are an advantage. Automobile prices are generally a good indicator of the growing difference in affluence between East and West. At 54 months, a Soviet worker has to work about 9 times as long as an average wage earner in the FRG to be able to afford an automobile costing DM 15,000 in the West.

The new star from Togliattigrad will be seen on Eastern European roads at the end of next year at the earliest. Following an old internal CEMA custom, the wishes of Western consumers will be satisfied first. They pay with hard currency. After serving the top-level clientele in Russia, the surplus goods will be distributed on the Eastern European market.

The specialists in these trading traditions are the Rumanians, who single-mindedly send their decrepit Dacias--a Balkan version of the Renault 12--across socialist borders, although a good proportion of these export automobiles are returned to correct quality defects. With the joint Franco-Rumanian product Olcit the Rumanians, with their strong national self-awareness, can advertise that they have the first front-wheel drive car in CEMA. After a delay of several years, the Olcit has arrived on the roads of Western Europe under the name Axel.

To the distress of its socialist competitor, the Czech Skoda factory also wants to satisfy its hunger for hard currency by selling a new low-price model in Western Europe. In 1987 a completely new Skoda is scheduled to be delivered to the West from the automobile factory in Pilsen, which is steeped in tradition and where vehicles were being manufactured at the time of the Danube monarchy. In complete contrast to the Czech economy, which has gradually turned away from the West in recent years, the Skoda managers have not concealed their capitalist connections. The clutch for the new Skoda--which is also front-wheel drive--was developed in the FRG. The disc brakes come from England; the drive shafts for the front axle come from a factory in the GDR which was built with the assistance of the French automobile concern Citroen. This technology is packaged in an aerodynamic body, for whose styling no less than the star Italian designer Bertone is responsible.

The most successful automobile in the socialist world is currently built in the Yugoslavian city of Kragujevac, not far from Belgrade. The Yugo 55, developed specifically for the US market, is one-half the length of most American turn-pike cruisers, but is nonetheless a genuine sales success. Last year more than 10,000 of the Yugoslavian midgets were shipped across the Atlantic. This

year's import quota of 40,000 is already sold. In 1990, more than 200,000 Yugos are to find American owners. The Yugo's strength is its price. The approximately 50 dealers on the U.S. east coast are asking \$3,990 for this automobile, about \$1,000 less than for the least expensive Japanese car. In the sickly Yugoslavian economy the U.S. success of the Serbian subcompact is considered a great sensation.

The socialist automobile maker's success story, bursting with hard currency, has a less exciting ring in the ears of the Eastern European consumer. Each car that goes to the West is not available for the Eastern European market. Expensive Western makes are hardly ever imported because of a lack of hard currency. In addition, high follow-on costs are incurred for the expansion of the repair facility network and trade in replacement parts for the 10,000 Ford Escorts, whose delivery agreement was signed last year. Small Hungarian and Polish entrepreneurs who have managed to import a VW or a BMW on their own can tell story about the difficulties that have to be overcome in obtaining replacement parts from the West.

Envious of Mercedes Drivers

It is the same song of woe that Moscow newspapers strike up when they report about the exciting but exhausting hunt for Soviet auto replacement parts. In Hungary the importation of cars from the West, which is rendered difficult by high excise fees, has become a social problem. For many small entrepreneurs, ownership of a luxury sedan is a sign of prestige which they will not give up, and the average monthly salary of 200 Hungarian workers is sacrificed without batting an eyelid. What their less wealthy fellow countrymen--the average monthly wage in Hungary is DM 280--think when a shiny Mercedes 190 with a private license plate swishes past their bus stop is not hard to guess.

For the opponents of the Hungarian reform process, which is supposed to be taking small steps toward reaching something like a socialist free market system, the class envy that is projected on cars is welcome assistance. However: in the discussion about restricting importation of private cars from the West, these bureaucrats are desperately short of arguments. At least they are as long as the alternatives to Daimler-Benz and Volkswagen are called the Wartburg and the Trabant.

The smoke from these clattering two-stroke engines brings tears to the eyes not only of car enthusiasts but of ecologists as well. Compared to the four-stroke engine, the cars from Zwickau and Eisenach emit only one-tenth as much nitrous oxides, but 5 or 10 times as much hydrocarbons, which are particularly dangerous to human beings.

It is not clear when the GDR--the technological leader of CEMA--will convert its automobile industry to environmentally less polluting engines and finally be able to succeed in the West as well. An engine plant supplied by Volkswagen, which is now being put in place in the GDR, can produce up to 300,000 units annually. One-third of these engines will be sent to the West. Two hundred thousand engines are available for the East bloc. When production will start remains an inner-German secret that is being carefully guarded from the GDR's inquisitive Eastern European CEMA partners.

9581

CSO: 2300/313

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MARITIME COOPERATION WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES REVIEWED

Gdansk TECHNIKA I GOSPODARKA MORSKA in Polish No 12, Dec 85 pp 607-609

[Article by Eugeniusz Perycz, professor, Maritime Academy in Gdynia:
"Maritime Cooperation Between Poland and Socialist Countries"]

[Text] Maritime cooperation between Poland and socialist countries within the framework of the Office of Maritime Economy, which encompasses economic and scientific-technological problems, is carried out on bilateral and multilateral levels. Bilateral cooperation is based on various organizational forms and implemented by the activity of international commissions or committees for economic and scientific-technological cooperation, by permanent commissions or those appointed as the need arises, and by workers as well as experts groups.

Multilateral cooperation is implemented in permanent CEMA components and those appointed as the need arises. In the area of marine fishing, Poland's cooperation is conducted both in the form of agreements with certain socialist countries, particularly in the GDR and the USSR, and through participation in the so-called "Six-sided fishing agreement of socialist countries." However, this agreement is not included in the organizational CEMA framework. Of the utmost importance for sea trade is cooperation within the framework of the Permanent CEMA Commission for cooperation in the area of transport and two sections of this commission for projected plan coordination and complex general transport problems (Section No.1) and for water transport (Section No.3). Delegations from CEMA member countries at the Planning Commission level and at the level of ministries which are in charge of transport matters including those involving maritime transport, participate in the work of these agencies. The CEMA Secretariat's Department of Transport in Moscow fulfills the function of the secretariat of these commissions.

Direct cooperation of maritime transport enterprises is implemented within the framework of the Permanent Council of Freight and Shipowner's Organizations of CEMA Countries [NOFA]. The role of secretariat of this organization is fulfilled by the Ship Chartering Coordinating Bureau in Moscow. On the Polish side, the following participate in NOFA work: the Polish Ocean Lines, the Polish Steamship Company, Polish Baltic Shipping Company and the Polfracht PPM.

Of the cooperating CEMA maritime transport organizations in which Poland is also a participant, the International Shipowners Association [INSA] should be mentioned. It brings together shipowning enterprises and domestic unions of shipping enterprises of CEMA member countries as well as Yugoslavia and India.

Cooperation with socialist countries of the Polish ship overhaul industry, which has at its disposal one of the greatest potentials in the Baltic Sea basin, is carried out within the framework of CEMA through the Permanent Machine Commission and the Shipbuilding Industry Section. Therefore, this cooperation is carried out together with the shipbuilding industry. The most convincing proof of the appreciation of the significance of the cooperation of our repair shipyards with socialist countries is the granting of investment credit by the USSR recently for the reconstruction and modernization of these shipyards.

Maritime cooperation with CEMA member countries is also evident in other commissions and sections of this organization, which handle matters involving the containerization of energy and fuel, foreign trade, the building industry, the consumer goods and the food industries. As in shipbuilding, which involves the participation of practically the entire domestic industry, so in the operation of ships, cooperative ties bind maritime transport with the transport of backup facilities, with industry and domestic trade.

Obviously, this is and must be reflected in the cooperation with socialist countries and CEMA. In the current economic situation, scientific-technological cooperation between these countries is of particular significance. Under conditions of overcoming the economic crisis, scientific-technological progress is becoming an increasingly important factor as well as the only way to prevent passing over from the crisis to a permanent technological gap and technological backwardness.

The issue of scientific-technological progress is properly recognized in the cooperative relations between socialist countries as the primarily factor of economic intensification and development.

Scientific-technological progress is defined in various way. In general, these definitions indicate that the concept of technological progress encompasses both the technical and the economic field and that the improvement and introduction of new advances to production and services must be tied to their economic substantiation. Thus formulated, it is clear that the basis for this progress is scientific-research work.

However, the joint efforts of socialist countries within the discussed framework were not free of faults. During the past years, the need for working out methods by the socialist countries themselves of tying the scientific base to the economic utilization of technological achievements, which would make them free of domination by developed capitalist countries, was underrated. The possibility was overrated, whereas the danger of basing the accelerated development primarily on the transfer of methods and technology from developed capitalist countries was not perceived. This was particularly evident in our country.

Thus, the significance of Poland in the field of maritime cooperation--cooperation with socialist countries including also countries grouped together under CEMA in the area of matters involving scientific-research activity related to the economic effects on the national economy, therefore, expressed completely differently than during the 1970's. During those years, there existed in Poland a fundamental divergence between the growth rate of capital outlays for scientific-research work and the growth rate of the national income. The growth rate of outlays for research was 45 percent higher (during the 1970-1975 period), relatively 16 percent higher (between 1975-1980) than the growth rate of the national economy.

Despite this, the index of the percentage of share of outlays for research in the national income in Poland was one of the lowest for socialist countries (on the order of 2.2 percent whereas for the USSR, the CSSR, the GDR and Hungary, it was on the order of 4 percent).

In the area of maritime cooperation of Poland with socialist countries, transport has a fundamental significance, and strictly speaking--the land-sea transport system which includes cooperation between the shipping trade, rail, motor, air as well as river transport and piping. It is a truism that **transport** development is a factor which determines economic growth. In the meantime, the council for transport matters is functioning actively within the framework of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

It appears that it would be expedient for all branches of the transport industry to initiated jointly the raising of the rank of the problems related to economic development and the interdependence of this development with the economic growth of socialist countries on the CEMA forum of the Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [CEMA] was established 35 years ago as an organ of multilateral cooperation of socialist countries in the area of economics. This cooperation yielded concrete results. Where as in 1950 the CEMA member countries produced 17 percent of the global national income, in 1984 this amount rose to 25 percent of the global national income and one-third of the world's industrial production. On the other hand, the tonnage of the fleet of CEMA member countries amounts to approximately 5 percent of the world's shipping fleet. The Polish fleet constitutes approximately 13 percent of the fleet of CEMA countries.

A substantial significance in Poland's maritime cooperation with CEMA is held by the activity of the previously mentioned Permanent Commission for cooperation in the area of transport (commonly called the Permanent Transport Commission) and its sections no.1 and 3 which are based on the "Complex program of furthering and improving cooperation and development of the socialist economic integration of CEMA member countries" and on the "Directional program of many years standing of cooperation in the area of the development of transport ties among CEMA member countries." The work envisaged in these programs encompasses the joint projection and planning of the development of the transport industry and deciding upon joint stands with regard to matters involving the international shipping industry. They have

already brought a series of significant effects in the area of the typification of seagoing ships, cooperation of ship classifying and supervisory institutions, and agreement on work safety and health-living rules and regulations pertaining to seagoing ships. Within the frame work of Section No. 3, the problem of improving transport procedures and technological progress in the shipping trade has been worked out as has the matter of improving energy management. The Polish side is participating actively in this type of work.

In the area of marine fishing, cooperation with socialist countries is based on bilateral agreements and on the so-called six-sided agreement. The most important initiative of this agreement is the undertaking of joint studies of the world's oceans conducted by Polish ships, those of the USSR and the GDR. The claiming of a 200-mile strip of ocean waters by seaboard countries has resulted in a very significant lowering of the potential of catching fish. The search for new fishing grounds in unclaimed waters lies in the interest of both Poland and other CEMA member countries which have access to the sea.

Cooperation with the People's Republic of China, which includes the shipping trade, has an important significance in Poland's maritime cooperation with socialist countries which are not part of CEMA. On the basis of an agreement entered into in 1951 between the governments of both countries, an enterprise called the Chinese-Polish Association of Shipping Agents (currently, Chipolbrok Chinese -Polish Shipping Association) was created. This enterprise transports Polish and Chinese foreign trade cargo between Polish and Chinese ports as well as to ports of call while exhibiting complete financial self-sufficiency. The Chipolbrok fleet, which in 1951 numbered 6 ships with a tonnage of 65,000 tons, currently has 24 ships with a deadweight tonnage of 356,000 tons. Half of these ships sail under the Polish flag and half under the Chinese flag. The average age of the ships (9 years) attests to the fleet's modernity.

Poland's maritime cooperation with socialist countries also constitutes an important element of our country's maritime policy adopted by the Government Presidium in a resolution of 19 March 1984 and passed by the PRL Sejm on 30 May 1984.

The basic goals of maritime policy and the directions of activity in the area of cooperation with socialist countries are defined in the synthesis of the development assumptions of this policy which constitute an addendum to the aforementioned resolution of the Government Presidium. These directions include the coordination of shipping and treaty policies for the protection of the interests of fleets belonging to socialist countries, the conducting of a cohesive transit policy based on long standing agreements with CEMA in land countries, cooperation in the production of port installations and in the implementation of joint ventures in ports and repair shipyards, and assuring the consumers of the container transport system the profitability of the transit unit loads.

These activities are to serve:

- an increased effect of the maritime economy on creating the national income and on improving the nation's balance of payments and, in particular, the ability of ports and the shipping fleet to provide for the transport needs of Polish international trade, as well as the intensification of ship exports, and transport and ship repair services;
- the enriching of the market with fish, fish products and feed of fish origin;
- the protection of Poland's maritime interests on the international arena.

The immediate tasks, which are also defined in the aforementioned resolution of the Government Presidium, specify the following problems concerning maritime cooperation with socialist countries which are in need of the most pressing solutions:

- the need to conduct talks with CEMA member countries concerning mutual deliveries of ships between 1986 and 1990; the undertaking of an export program of repair services, land-sea transit services, and the supply of cranes and port facilities;
- the activation of cooperation with CEMA member countries in the area of research concerning the exploration and exploitation of the resources of ocean bottom;
- the activation of the container system in the cooperation with CEMA member countries.

This subject has been given a boost by a series of scientific-research studies implemented, among other things, within the framework of the plan of research studies supervised by the Office of Maritime Economy.

With respect to cooperation with CEMA member countries, these studies concern:

- cooperation in the area of maritime shipping and fishing,
- the possibility and instruments of the application of the program of transit services to land-sea transport,
- the possibility of standardizing the outfitting of repair shipyards and the mutual supplies of this outfitting,
- the standardization of maritime law,
- selected transport system including the container transport system,
- the problem of fuel and lubricants for maritime shipping needs,
- cooperation between socialist countries in the area of the protection of the marine environment,
- projection-planning work including technological studies pertaining to changes in the methods and technology of maritime shipping and changes occurring on the freight market,
- the safety of shipping and communication problems,
- the fishing economy as a fishing-processing and supply complex.

Although the execution of immediate tasks concerning the implementation of the nations's maritime policy with regard to cooperation with CEMA member

countries has not been fully completed, it did serve to initiate the application of the fundamental goals of maritime policy.

In general, the state of implementation of these tasks presents itself in the following manner.

Poland's need for ship deliveries from CEMA member countries has included tankers from the USSR, bulk cargo ships from Bulgaria, and bulk cargo ships and general cargo ships from Romania. For the time being, only deliveries from Bulgaria are foreseen. However, further negotiations are being planned.

Problems involved in the participation of CEMA member countries in the modernization of Polish ports are in a negotiation stage. Negotiations concerning the participation of the USSR in the modernization of repair shipyards have been successful. An appropriate agreement has been signed. The provisions are being implemented.

With regard to transit services within the framework of studies conducted by Polish, Czech and East German planning agencies--the amounts that would balance mutual services have already been specified for the next 5 years. Special programs pertaining to the organization and implementation of transit services have also been worked out by Poland as well as preliminary proposals aimed at a stronger, than has been the case until now, investment-organizational relationship between the transit systems of CEMA member countries and Poland's land-sea transport system. These proposals will be the subject of talks at the time of entering into transit agreements.

Cooperation with CEMA countries has also involved crane installations and other port facilities. Approximately 40 percent of the cranes projected for procurement between 1986-1990 by the Planning Commission for seaports are slated to come from CEMA countries, specifically Hungary.

Cooperation with socialist countries and, in particular with the USSR in the area of studies and exploitation of resources on the ocean bottom is a separate matter. A special task group has been appointed whose activity is aimed at:

- increasing Poland's participation in the work of the Intermorgo CEMA organization,
- recognizing the expediency of the appointment of an excavating consortium formed by CEMA member countries,
- the increase of output in Polish shipyards by technical units for research and the servicing of the exploitation of the ocean bottom.

9853/13068

CSO: 2600/370

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PLAN COORDINATION WITH USSR FOR 1986-1990 SUMMARIZED

Prague PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI in Czech No 2, 1986, pp 43-48

Article by Eng Miroslav Cerny, candidate for doctor of science, State Planning Commission: "National Economic Plan Coordination Between CSSR and SSSR for 1986-1990"]

[Text] Great attention has been devoted to the coordination of the CSSR and SSSR national economic plans for the upcoming 5-year period. This is inevitable considering that economic cooperation with the USSR has always and will continue to be a vital necessity for the balanced growth of the Czechoslovak national economy, both because of the share that this trade represents of total Czechoslovak foreign trade and because of the structure of this trade relationship. The indispensable nature of this cooperation comes about because the USSR accounted for about 45 percent of total Czechoslovak foreign trade turnover in 1985, as well as because of the fact that a number of basic fuel, power, raw material and material supplies for the CSSR are covered largely by imports from the Soviet Union. This will be the case for 100 percent of our crude oil, natural gas, ammonia and methanol in the next 5-year plan, for 85 percent of our iron ore, 79 percent of our aluminum, 68 percent of our chrome ore, 66 percent of our cotton, 62 percent of our copper, 58 percent of our manganese ore, etc. On the other side, the vast and varied needs of the Soviet economy provide an appropriate and stable market for the sale of products from Czechoslovak processing industries. Currently 66 percent of total Czechoslovak exports to the USSR are machinery and equipment. This structure for CSSR and USSR economic cooperation will remain basically intact for the 1986-1990 period.

The strategic objectives for cooperation established by the Executive Level Economic Conference of the CEMA Member Countries have become a part of the coordination of national economic plans. These objectives include the speeding up of R&D progress, the intensification of public production, increasing production efficiency, and conserving material resources. The pursuit of these objectives in the near future is intended to facilitate the fulfillment of the priority tasks of social and economic development for both countries.

Economic plan coordination between the CSSR and USSR for 1986-1990 has been improved by the resolutions for the Executive Level of Economic Conference of

CEMA Member Countries, particularly in the area of deliveries of basic fuels, power and raw materials from the USSR to the CEMA member countries, by efforts to extend the time frame of mutual economic and R&D cooperation, and by concentrating on the gradual implementation of coordinated investment strategies and other measures. During this conference discussions took place on a broad range of issues involved in the economic policy of both countries and specific measures were agreed upon to facilitate cooperation in the implementation of priority national economic programs. In addition, plans were discussed and approved for cooperation on a number of large programs related to material production and capital construction that involve joint commitments of resources, as well as plans for improving the mutually advantageous division of labor based on specialization and cooperation in the main production sectors. This coordination has laid the ground work for the formation of development strategies for specific production sectors and has become the starting point for planning the development of the Czechoslovak economy in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The agreed upon scope for the mutual goods exchanges for 1986-1990 and its growth projections for the Eighth 5-Year Plan have ensured that the USSR will retain its large share of Czechoslovak foreign trade through 1990. The growth rate of Czechoslovak exports to the USSR will, however, remain at about the same level as in the previous 5-year plan. This is a positive development, because the level of this trade has been heavily influenced in recent years by significant increases in the prices of crude oil, natural gas, and other raw materials. This has given the CSSR an opportunity to increase its exports, and especially to sell more machinery and equipment.

The stable development of the Czechoslovak economy in the Eighth 5-Year Plan is assured by the fact that Soviet deliveries of basic fuels, power, and raw materials will continue at the levels of the previous 5-year plan. Moreover, the CSSR will increase imports of natural gas as payment for transit services and Czechoslovak investment participation in the development of the Soviet gas industry. Electricity deliveries will also increase based on Czechoslovak participation in the construction of the Chmelnicka nuclear plant, as will deliveries of methanol, ammonia, and other chemical products under agreements concerning production specialization and cooperation.

Providing these deliveries of basic fuels, power, and raw materials to the CSSR is becoming more capital intensive and costly as time goes on for the Soviet side, because of the worsening extraction conditions, changes in the location of exploitable deposits, and the severity of the climatic conditions at these new locations. For this reason the CSSR has been gradually increasing its investment participation since 1960 in the construction of facilities in the USSR in these sectors. Under these agreements the CSSR delivers machinery and equipment to the Soviet Union, as well as materials and other goods, performs assembly work at the construction sites, or provides funds for making purchases abroad. Goods and services provided in these forms are compensated for by Soviet deliveries of raw materials, which continue even after the original deliveries have been paid of (as a rule for 15-20 years). In the 5-year plans between 1960 and 1980 the following approximate amounts

were spent on this form of cooperation: 290 million rubles, 270 million rubles, 350 million rubles, and 600 million rubles.

Of particular importance is Czechoslovak participation in the construction of the gas pipeline about 4,600 kilometers long between the Yamburg field and the western border of the USSR, in the development of the natural gas field in the Caspian basin, and in the construction of the Ural gas production complex. In the first of the above projects the Czechoslovak side will be responsible for building a section of the pipeline through a very difficult section of the Carpathians and other areas totalling about 600 kilometers, the delivery of large diameter pipe, the construction of compressor stations including delivering compressor equipment with fully construction of housing and public facilities at the compressor stations, the expansion of the gas industry facility at Kamysin and the expansion of the central repair facility for the gas industry in Uzgorod.

Czechoslovak investment participation in the development and construction of the Ural Gas Production Complex includes the extensive construction of housing facilities, including public facilities, in the town of Aksaj, approximately 26 industrial and processing plants, the construction of facilities to provide the area with water, waste water treatment facilities, road building, etc.

Also a part of Czechoslovak investment participation in the development of the gas industry in the USSR after 1985 will be deliveries of Tatra heavy trucks, the Vachta rapid assembly housing complex made up of Unimo components, network of repair centers for Tatra trucks, and other facilities. Work on some of these facilities has been started by Czechoslovak construction firms since the beginning of the year. Deliveries have also started of some machinery, trucks, housing complexes and materials. Deliveries of Soviet natural gas generated by this cooperative effort will begin in 1989, and then continue at a higher level beginning in 1990 for 20 years.

Under existing multilateral agreements the CSSR will participate, along with other CEMA member countries, in the construction of a treatment combine for oxidized iron ore at Krivoy Rog. This combine will refine this ore to a concentrate containing about 62 percent iron. The CSSR will be responsible for about 13 percent of this construction project. We will obtain a commensurate percentage of the enriched ore from the completed facility.

The Czechoslovak side will be responsible for the construction of several critical operating facilities at the combine, including the hall for magnetic separation, the delivery of high performance magnetic separators, 30 thickeners and concentrate storage areas.. In addition, Czechoslovak construction organizations will share in housing construction and the CSSR will deliver various types of machinery and equipment.

Brno Prumyslove Stavby is one of the construction contractors. This firm sent, in September of last year, the first group of construction workers to the work site. They are now building the Czechoslovak construction base including housing, a concrete plant, workshops, garages, warehouses, etc. Other firms that will participate in the construction work include Kosice Hutní Stavby,

Bansk Bystrice Pozemni Stavby, Prague Ceskomoravksa Kolben-Danek, the Prerov Machine Works, etc. The completed facilities will become operational gradually during the Eighth and at the beginning of the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

Within the context of CSSR-USSR relations, Czechoslovak exports of machinery and equipment continue to play the decisive role in paying for Czechoslovak imports of fuel, power, and raw materials. In 1986-1990 these exports will pay for 68 percent of the above raw material imports. In constant 1985 prices this represents an increase of about 30 percent over Czechoslovak exports for 1981-1985, valued in current prices.

The most important objective of cooperation in the engineering field that was agreed upon in relation to plan coordination was the further development of production specialization and cooperation, with the goal of better meeting the demand of both countries for modern machinery and equipment, improving the product mix and improving production efficiency. In line with the proven division of labor, we will deliver to the Soviet Union long-haul electric locomotives for passenger trains, trams and trolleybuses all of which are note for their efficiency of operation and reliability, river boats for the technical fleet, hydraulic and cooling equipment, assembly lines, equipment for extraction and processing of crude oil and for the chemical industry, "Tatra" 4-wheel drive vehicles and "Avia" trucks, diesel engines for various purposes, metallurgical equipment, metal working machines and lines of great technical sophistication products from the electrotechnical industry including electronic calculators and other items.

With these deliveries of machinery, equipment and technology the Czechoslovak side will be contributing to the implementation of priority national economic programs of the USSR, above all those in the power generation and foodstuff sectors, and to the reconstruction and modernization of enterprises of the light industrial and food sectors. Czechoslovak organizations will participate in the reconstruction and modernization of combines for the production of jacket material in Balasov, factories for panty hose in Dusanbe and in Riga. The Burevestnik footwear plant in Moscow, and the leatherworking plant in Kiev. In addition we are providing technical assistance for the modernization of a number of the Soviet enterprises in the light and food industry sectors by performing the necessary design work followed by the delivery and supervised installation of the equipment.

There will be significant increases in deliveries of Czechoslovak equipment for the agro-food complex of the Soviet Union, especially equipment for the production of urea and ammonia, and for the food processing, milk and meat industries. Exports will increase of irrigation equipment as well as of agricultural equipment, instruments for agricultural laboratories, control systems for agriculture, etc.

We will continue to import for the Soviet Union mining equipment, passenger cars, road building equipment, heavy duty tractors and some agricultural equipment, metalworking machines, aircraft, products of the electronics industry, and calculators. The volume will also expand of technical assistance provided by the USSR for the construction of complete industrial

facilities in the CSSR, in the form of deliveries of turnkey equipment sets for developing the power generation systems, including equipment for nuclear power plants, the reconstruction of the metallurgical and chemical industries, and construction of the Prague subway.

In our opinion one of the positive trends in the coordination of national economic plans is the planned increase in Czechoslovak imports of machinery and equipment from the USSR by 1990 of 50 percent over the level of 1985. Increased imports of machinery and equipment from the USSR should make it possible to further expand production specialization and cooperation. This will, in turn, make it possible to restrict the Czechoslovak product mix of machinery and equipment, therefore increasing the efficiency of machinery production.

Particular attention has been devoted during coordination of the national economic plans to increase the technical sophistication of machinery and equipment. Measures were adopted to improve the technico-economic specifications of more than 165 types of products. Implementing these measures will contribute to an increase in labor productivity, reliability, the useful life and precision of delivered machines, as well as reducing labor and materials intensiveness and the unfavorable impact that production has on the environment.

Because of the significant role that general engineering plays in the relations between our countries and the need for a further expansion of cooperation in this area it has been decided that planning offices, production ministries and foreign trade ministries will devote considerable efforts in the upcoming 5-year plan to the development of production specialization and cooperation, to between satisfying demand in both countries, to improve the technical sophistication and use values of delivered machinery and equipment. In the interest of more rapid growth in internal sectoral and internal branch exchange it was decided to continue to search of possible ways to increase Soviet exports and to expand the range of products capable of being exported to the CSSR,. This would contribute to better satisfaction of the demand of Czechoslovak customers for hard to find machinery and equipment. Also planned is an expansion of cooperation in deliveries of machinery, equipment and turnkey plants to third world markets, especially metallurgical and power generation facilities.

Industrial Consumer goods will remain for 1986-1990 the second most popular product group in Czechoslovak exports to the USSR and, after the engineering sector, the second greatest contributor to the positive Czechoslovak trade balance, which in turn helps to pay for imports of fuels, power, and raw materials. In the upcoming 5-year plan there will be substantial increases in deliveries of Czechoslovak clothing, woven goods, upholstery fabrics, etc. The overall volume of delivered Czechoslovak industrial goods for daily consumption in the USSR will increase in 1986-1990 by 24 percent in comparison with the current 5-year plan.

When discussing the coordination of national economic plans in the areas of industrial consumer goods decisions were made not only about the volume of

mutual deliveries but also concerning basic principles for the gradual increasing of their use values, quality and fashionability. At the same time it is assumed that for deliveries of clothing, footwear and knit goods there will be a gradually increasing percentage of luxury items. To research the demand of Soviet citizens for ultrafashionable (luxury) goods it was decided to arrange, through foreign trade organization and ministries of domestic trade of both countries, sales exhibitions on a regular basis at the "Praha" sales outlet in Moscow.

The Soviet Union will continue to make deliveries of electric home appliances and other goods of daily consumption to the CSSR, the citizens of which have a great interest in these goods.

It has also been agreed that the Czechoslovak side will increase for 1986-1990 the exports of certain foodstuffs by about 50 percent over the levels of the previous 5-year plan.

Increased Czechoslovak exports of consumer goods, food products and other materials according to the needs of the USSR, and the performance of construction work on facilities under construction in the USSR in 1986-1990 is considered to be essential compensation for the high investment costs that must be incurred by the Soviet Union in order to develop its fuel and power and raw materials sectors. This development, in turn, is essential to assure future deliveries of fuel, power, and raw materials to the CEMA member countries.

In the upcoming 5-year plan there will be a significant expansion of cooperation in the chemical, petrochemical and pharmaceutical industries. In addition, the division of labor will also evolve as experience has indicated. This means that the USSR will be shipping to us the bulk and energy intensive chemical products (ammonia, methanol, phosphorus containing raw materials, rubber, nitrogen and potassium fertilizers, etc.) in exchange for less energy intensive, specialty chemicals such as polymer additives, chemical reagents, chemicals for livestock production, diagnostic materials and medicines, and coatings.

In the process of plan coordination it was agreed to continue existing and to arrive at new agreements on production specialization and cooperation and on mutual deliveries of industrial fertilizers, certain petrochemical products, chemicals for protecting plants, and medicinal chemicals.

An important step forward in the expansion of economic integration in this area is the signing of the Intergovernmental Agreement of Production Specialization and Cooperation for Specific Types of Chemicals--additives of the Rubber Industry and Synthetic Rubber Through the Year 2000. The implementation of this program will make it possible to satisfy the demand for the above chemicals in both countries. The agreement is also important as a practical beginning for the coordination of investments in the above area over the long term.

The development of a chemical industry is very investment intensive and the construction of the necessary production facilities is a long term project. It is therefore exceptionally important to coordinate economic plans over the long term as well as to provide for production specialization and cooperation. It has been decided to continue to coordinate investments allocated to the development of new chemical products and to implement at the same time extensive cooperation in the conduct of the requisite R&D work.

Discussions on the coordination of national economic plans between the CSSR and USSR for the period after 1985 have pointed to certain new trends which are becoming established and will continue to be evident in mutual relations. Recently an exceedingly dynamic factor has been increases in deliveries of fuel, power, and raw materials from the USSR to the CSSR which has been accompanied, especially since 1975, by sharp price increases. Over the near term the potential for further expanding these Soviet deliveries will be very limited. At the same time, over the next 5-year period no substantial increases are planned in the prices of the basic fuels, power, and raw materials that we import from the USSR. This situation means that the source of growth in mutual economic relations must become, in contrast to previous growth of intersectorial exchange, the development of internal sectoral and internal divisional division of labor, and production cooperation and specialization.

During the coordination of the national economic plans of the CSSR and USSR for 1986-1990 questions were also discussed of long term economic and R&D cooperation.

The outcome of these projects is the Program of Long Range Economic and R&D Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR Through the Year 2000 (hereafter the Program), which in May 1985 was signed by the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Gustav Husak and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M. S. Gorbachev.

The Program is a fundamental, conceptual document. It includes the basic goals of cooperation in the application of R&D results and formulates the main areas of cooperation in the basic industrial sectors, the agro-industrial complex, transportation, and in the development and improvement of the mechanism of mutual cooperation.

In general engineering the emphasis will be placed on coordination production programs, emphasizing the necessity for taking into account, when developing production specialization and cooperation, the specific nature of the production-technical base of the CSSR, and proposes specific objectives and forms of cooperation in selected general engineering sectors.

In the chemical industry cooperation will be focused mainly on the development of new processes, on the coordination of capital investment and on expanding proven divisions of labor.

Objectives are formulated independently for cooperation in assuring supplies of fuel, electricity and raw materials, in the areas of ferrous metallurgy and

of nonferrous metals. Further expansion is projected in cooperation to develop the consumer goods industry, especially related to the modernization of the production base, and an improvement in the product mix. Both countries will also continue to implement measures to improve the continually growing transportation of goods between the CSSR and the USSR.

In January of this year the chairman of the national parts of the inter-governmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission on Economic and R&D cooperation signed a Set of Measures to Implement the Program, in which tasks and measures are outlined that will meet the strategic objectives.

While the coordination of national economic plans between the CSSR and USSR for 1986-1990 set a level for economic cooperation and mutual exchanges of goods for the Eighth 5-Year Plan that is 30 percent higher than the previous plan, the Program of Long Range Economic and R&D Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR for the Period Through the Year 2000 and the Set of Measures to Implement the Program establish the preconditions for the long term and dynamic development of bilateral economic relations between the CSSR and USSR for the period after 1990 as well.

9276/13068

CSO: 2400/250

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

SCHWEDT PETROCHEMICAL COMBINE--At a trade union activists' meeting on 24 April, the Schwedt petrochemical combine decided to produce 3 days' output in excess of the plan, increase labor productivity by an additional 2 percent and net production by an additional 1.5 percent. On behalf of nearly 9,000 workers, the meeting pledged to respond to the demands made at the 11th SED Congress by reviewing and redefining the combine's CAD/CAM concept by reviewing and redefining the combine's CAD/CAM concept which "included 25 ambitious tasks for 1986 and 1987." The revised concept will contain "at least 5 additional such projects." [Summary] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 24 Apr 86 DW] /8918

WELZOW LIGNITE PRODUCTION--At the Welzow-Sued lignite combine, "the GDR's biggest bucket-wheel excavator is being overhauled and modernized and its conveyor-belt system completely rebuilt. That will allow an increase of the monthly clearing output from 2.8 to 3.1 million cubic meters. Tomorrow, 1 and 1/2 days ahead of schedule, the excavator will be in operation again," as the miners had promised during the party congress." One of the delegates to the congress says that the high production target of "330-335 million tons of raw lignite by 1990" can only be reached "through enormous intensification of all fields of the lignite industry and the economy." The Welzow lignite combine intends to overfulfill the plan in 1986 with 1 million tons of raw lignite. [Summary] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 23 Apr 86 DW] /8918

CSO: 2300/339

ECONOMY

POLAND

REVIEW OF INVESTMENT PLANS RE-ESTABLISHED

Planning Official Explains New Measure

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Apr 86 supplement REFORMA GOSPODARCZA No 73 p 1

[Article by Barbara Wielgorska, chief specialist in the Investment and Construction Task Force of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission: "Resumption of Consultation on Investment Documentation"]

[Text] Past measures taken to put investments in order have turned out to be less than completely effective because a number of mistakes are still appearing which make for generally low efficiency and effectiveness of investment processes. Investigations conducted show that in a large number of cases these mistakes are caused by errors made during the investment preparation phase, changes in the form and parameters of an investment during the course of its implementation, and an overall relaxation of discipline in investment processes.

One reason for this may be the abandonment of a system of consultation on investment documentation. Such a system existed in this country from 1950 until the late 1960's, when it was discontinued. A system of consultation on investment documentation in various organizational forms exists in the other CEMA countries.

Reviews of continued investments, made in 1983 and 1985, showed that mistakes in preparing investments for implementation and changes in the material ranges of continued investments, which became a common occurrence, result in extended implementation periods and diminish the economic effectiveness of the investment processes.

It should be noted here that these mistakes are the result of failure to consistently observe the established procedures for preparing investments and making changes in the basic parameters of an investment during the course of its implementation, contained in Council of Ministers Resolution No 192, dated 3 September 1982, on centrally managed investments, and in the directive issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission on 19 November.

To correct the mistakes described above, the chairman of the Planning Commission issued Directive No 8, dated 17 February 1986, appointing a group of investment specialists to act as a consultative body to the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, based on authority contained in section 3 of the statute of the Office of the Planning Commission, with reference to the provisions of section 2, paragraph 2 and section 5, paragraph 1.2 of Council of Ministers Resolution No 192, dated 3 September 1982, on centrally managed investments.

The specialist group will prepare opinions, analyses and professional reports on planned investment ideas, site locations, engineering and economic assumptions, and changes in investment parameters.

The reports will pertain to centrally managed, selected large investments made by state-financed organizations reporting to the various ministries and selected large investments made by enterprises and local authorities.

To ensure that the reports will be of the proper substantive quality, it is assumed that preparation of an evaluation will be entrusted to specialists with high professional qualifications in specific specialities and the necessary experience, and in addition that they will possess the high professional ethics which will allow them to present their own views and opinions irrespective of the intentions and motives of the authors of the projects being examined.

The investment specialists will be employees of higher teaching institutions, ministry institutes, research and development centers, design offices, enterprises in the public sector, and members of associations such as the Chief Technical Organization, Polish Economic Society, Association of Architects of the Polish Republic, and the Society of Polish City Planners.

Responsibility for organizing the work of the specialist group rests with the secretarial staff of the Investment and Construction Task Force in the Council of Ministers Planning Commission.

Details as to the scope of activity and principles and procedures of the specialist group's work, and that of its secretarial staff, are given in the organizational rules and regulations.

In accordance with these regulations, the tasks of the specialist group's secretarial staff include: The preparation of lists of investments requiring opinions, analyses or professional reports; an assessment of the official completeness of materials on which opinions will be prepared; selection of specialists or groups of specialists for the preparation of specific reports; and setting the direction, from the standpoint of methods and legality, of the work of the specialists and the ongoing collaboration with them.

The plan materials which are to be the subject of the opinions, i.e., concepts of planned investments, engineering and economic assumptions, etc., will be sent to the secretarial staff of the specialist group by the appropriate staffs of the investors' parent organs. The procedures for transmitting these materials will be agreed upon on a case-by-case basis by those involved.

After the specialists have made their individual reports, the opinions gathered will be compiled into a collective report for the use of the management of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission.

The specialist group's opinions and reports will influence the position of the chairman of the Planning Commission, as it is presented to the Council of Ministers, on specific investment endeavors.

Body of Investment Specialists Established

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Apr 86 supplement REFORMA GOSPODARCZA No 73 p 1

[Directive No 8, dated 17 February 1986, issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission]

[Text] Based on section 3 of the Office of the Planning Commission in the Council of Ministers statute, which is an annex to Council of Ministers Resolution No 104/84, dated 3 August 1984, on granting official status to the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, and in connection with section 2, paragraph 1.2 of Council of Ministers Resolution No 192, dated 3 September 1982, on centrally managed investments, and section 8, paragraph 1, of the directive issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission on 19 November 1983 on the principles of investment planning, it is directed as follows:

Section 1

1. An investment specialist group (hereinafter called "group") is being appointed as a consultative body to the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission.
2. The personnel composition of the group is established as shown in Annex 1 to the directive.
3. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission exercising supervision over the Investment and Construction Task Force is empowered to make changes in the composition of the group.

Section 2

The group's scope of activity includes the preparation of opinions, analyses and professional reports pertaining to centrally managed investments, selected large investments made by state-financed organizations, and selected large investments made by enterprises and local authorities, and in particular:

- 1) planned investment concepts,
- 2) proposals on site locations,
- 3) engineering and economic assumptions,
- 4) proposals on changes in investment parameters.

Section 3

1. Responsibility for organizing the work of the group rests with the secretarial staff of the Investment and Construction Task Force.

2. The work of the secretarial staff is directed by the deputy director of the Investment and Construction Task Force assigned by the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission exercising supervision over this task force.

Section 4

The detailed scope of activity and principles and procedures of the work of the group and its secretarial staff are described in the organizational rules and regulations which comprise Annex 2 to the directive.

Section 5

Expenditures connected with the group's activities are paid out of the budget of the Office of the Planning Commission in the Council of Ministers.

Section 6

The directive goes into effect on the day it is signed.

MANFRED GORYWODA, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission

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CSO: 2600/369

ECONOMY

POLAND

SCRAP METAL SUPPLY TO STEELWORKS IMPROVES, PROBLEMS REMAIN

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tadeusz Jaworski and Tomasz Szymanski: "Lack of Scrap Metal, Lack of Responsibility"]

[Text] In January and February of this year work in several steelworks was interrupted due to lack of scrap metal. As a result, approximately 40,000 tons of steel were not produced. In March, stocks of scrap metal in the steelworks increased by about 16,000 tons and currently they stand at almost 75,000 tons. This is "security" for about 3 days of production. But the accepted norm in metallurgy calls for another 20,000 tons.

Forty thousand tons of steel not produced, compared to a production of 17 million tons annually, may not be a great deal. But when the construction industry is idle for lack of concrete reinforcements and factories producing washing machines, refrigerators or automobiles are cutting production, every steel bar or metal sheet not produced means lost time, zlotys and foreign exchange, as well as people's hopes for soon obtaining a place to live.

We wrote extensively in the 20 March issue of TRYBUNA LUDU on the subject of idle mills and difficulties connected with the procurement and deliveries of scrap metal. There was reaction to our criticism, in the form of letters and explanations sent to the editor. But in our opinion, unfortunately in most cases they do not prove that the lesson of the "scrap metal emergency" was fully learned.

Consequences and Prevention

The Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry informs us in a letter dated 2 April about "a series of multidirectional actions which the ministry has taken to increase the collection, delivery and distribution of scrap metal."

The more important decisions include the following: A requirement that all steelworks with available stocks of noncharge scrap metal quickly process it into charge scrap or ship it to scrap metal processing enterprises; action to ensure that deliveries of scrap metal are competently steered to specific steelworks; a proposal to the Ministry of Finances that the obligation of covering scrap-metal transportation costs be shifted to the purchasers.

Transportation costs, now borne by sellers, often exceed the profits which the collection of scrap metal produced. Consideration will also be given to the advisability of denying credit to those enterprises whose stocks of scrap metal are shrinking.

As regards those responsible for the past neglect, the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry reports, corrective action will be taken: "...For failure to execute scrap-metal processing tasks in February, enterprises in Poznan, Wroclaw, Gliwice and Herby will be fined. Bonuses for January have also been canceled. The director of PPZM Poznan has been reprimanded for inadequate supervision over the operations of the PZM branch in Szczecin. The director of PPZM Warsaw has been suspended for mistakes in the acceptance, processing and shipment of scrap metal in the PZM branch in Pruszkow."

Defensive Reaction

The first to react to our article was the management of the Warsaw Steelworks whom we had accused of preferring to send dunning letters to suppliers of scrap than to use the metal from the dismantled Poniatoski Bridge.

In a letter dated 24 March, we read as follows: "...we are sending dunning letters to our main suppliers of scrap metal because for the first 2 months of this year alone we failed to receive almost 8,000 tons of metallurgical scrap, so-called "heavy scrap," and 2,000 tons of compacted scrap. Without the right deliveries of scrap, the steelworks is not able to fulfill its planned tasks in the steelmaking plant. This has an adverse effect on the size and flow of production in the remaining departments, which produce rolled, drawn or forged products. Considering the daily requirement for scrap metal, which amounts to 2,000 tons, even the best use of scrap metal from the Poniatoski Bridge will not solve the problem."

But could not the Warsaw Steelworks have protected itself against standstills in January and February? That is the question we put to the experts in the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry. The reply was unequivocal: The standstills were unnecessary.

Warsaw Steelworks had 150 hours of open-hearth furnace downtime and 16 hours of electric-furnace downtime. This was partly the fault of the defective system of transporting scrap from the Poniatoski Bridge to the steelworks--a system which involved several reloadings.

This increased costs and, above all, extended the time and lessened the capacity of the system employed to supply the steelworks with scrap. After eliminating these senseless reloadings (the steelworks is only a dozen or so kilometers from the Poniatoski Bridge), the number of trips made by trucks loaded with scrap tripled!

Generalizations and Half-Truths

The chief production specialist in the Batory Steelworks in Chorzow, B.Sykowski, in a letter dated 1 April, writes that "...the generalizations

contained in the article are correct from the standpoint of the overall management of scrap in Poland."

The Batory Steelworks, we learn from the letter, is one of those in which there have been no standstills.

But neither did anyone wait for newspaper articles to begin to think and act.

Already in the fourth quarter of last year, the author of the letter writes, at a cost of 11 million zloty, its own scrap yard was equipped with systems delivering oxygen and natural gas. Thanks to this, the stocks of unprocessed scrap accumulated earlier could be quickly converted to charge scrap metal, not only for their own use, but also, during a critical period, for the Stalowa Wola Steelworks.

But this did not exhaust the capacity of the Batory Steelworks to help other plants in their scrap-metal troubles. They submitted, in writing, a suitable offer to CENTROZLOM (an institution performing an official intermediary function) as early as 20 November of last year. To this day the offer has not been accepted. CENTROZLOM has not indicated any address to which the available surpluses of scrap metal can be delivered.

This, in our opinion, is a very symptomatic contribution to the answer as to whether the problems with scrap during the first three months of this year were avoidable.

We reported in our article that additional amounts of scrap metal could have been obtained from the dismantling of ships which had been withdrawn from operation. This evoked a rejoinder from the Maritime Office: In a letter to the editor it writes that (...) "small vessels are dismantled into scrap in our own country; however, seagoing ships withdrawn from operation are sold abroad, because our country does not have the specialized facilities to break large-tonnage vessels into scrap metal."

First of all, it is difficult to believe that a country which produces computers is not able to master the art of converting large ocean vessels into scrap. Second, as reported to us by the Ministry of Materials and Fuels Management, there are anchored in the river ports small-tonnage vessels which have been withdrawn from operation and they, too, are not being converted into scrap. It seems that no state firm finds it profitable to do so, although the Polonia firms, for example, find it profitable.

Making Up the Plan Arrears

Not much has changed in the ocean and river ports. But "on land" the widespread publicity given to the lack of scrap metal for the steelworks and the annual spring house-cleanings in the enterprises have produced a torrential flood of the raw material. For example, Herby, near Czestochowa, the largest scrap-metal processing plant in the country: In the last few weeks, says manager Franciszek Kunert, we have been receiving 150 to 200 freight-cars of scrap metal each day, while only a month ago we were receiving 30 to 50. The large deliveries allow us to exceed the daily

processing quotas. Thus we are making up the losses suffered during the winter (2,200 tons). We plan to process a total of 585,000 tons this year. There will be more scrap metal this year than last.

The director of CENTROZLOM, the association concerned with the compulsory distribution of scrap metal, Jacek Rozwadowski, cites figures which confirm our observations that supplies of scrap metal have improved: From March 1st to the 15th, daily receipts of scrap metal in steelworks totaled 10,892 tons. And from the 16th to the end of the month, the figure had risen to 14,340. All told, deliveries of scrap metal to the metallurgical industry in March were 49,500 tons higher than had been planned.

Deliveries of scrap metal to processing plants also rose greatly: From 6,918 tons daily during the first half of March, to 9,579 tons in the last half.

The Paradox Is Solved, but for How Long?

The steelworks again have scrap metal. But the real question remains: Will these problems recur during the first 3 months of next year?

A one-time campaign may bring immediate results, but it is not a method for the long term. We believe there are still many problems in scrap metal which await solution.

One of the basic problems is enforcement, by appropriate means, of the planning system for deliveries and flow of scrap metal.

The most desirable ways of enforcing obligations today are economic mechanisms. Under reform, it is better to appeal to the "pocketbook" than to the conscience. Experience has shown that even the best delivery plan or written contract will not add charge to an open-hearth furnace.

And melting in these furnaces is the prevailing method in our country. Throughout the entire world, open-hearth melting is giving way to converter technology. The reason for this, among others, scrap metal: The open-hearth furnace requires 544 kilograms of scrap metal to produce 1 ton of steel.

Where are we going to get this scrap when in every field of the economy we are instituting savings programs which must, of necessity, reduce the amount of wastes, including scrap metal? This tendency is already appearing and the metallurgical industry must take it into account.

Restructuring of this branch of industry, although costly, is essential. It must begin already during this 5 year-period. In our opinion, this is not just necessary, it is urgent.

Another particularly urgent matter is that of ensuring the profitability of the collection of scrap metal. The current procurement price, 3.30 per kilogram, often does not even cover the cost of transport.

The procurement network is also inadequate. At one time, scrap metal was procured by driving around and buying it from individuals. It would be well

to return to this form of procurement, which was very convenient for residents in small villages and communities. These matters can be solved without a great deal of money or any great reforms.

It is true that we can talk today about having "gotten the scrap metal situation under control," but that should not appease anyone. The problem is still there. It was only "glossed over," and it requires more serious consideration.

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CSO: 2600/369

29 May 1986

ECONOMY

POLAND

REFORM COMMISSION DISCUSSES COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RULES

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12-13 Apr 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] After a long interruption, the Economic Reform Commission's Task Force on Enterprise Affairs resumed its work on 11 April. In his opening address, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, Franciszek Kubiczek, thanked the previous chairman of the task force, Zdzislaw Malicki, and turned the conduct of the meeting over to the new chairman, Boguslaw Szajewski, well-known social and economic activist and manager of the TELKOM Telecommunications Plants in Warsaw.

Many wage matters were discussed, and particularly the draft of a new legal regulation on collective bargaining. As Janusz Pawlowski, deputy minister for labor, wages and social affairs, said, when negotiations on collective bargaining rules began between representatives of the government and the trade unions, there were two drafts. Two years of negotiations have reduced them to one draft.

Despite the fact that there is still divergence in many matters, the draft now being discussed, as the speaker said, is an expression of the striving of both sides to reach a healthy compromise, one which respects the rules of reform on one hand, and the position and role of the trade unions on the other hand. It is anticipated that the basic provisions of the collective bargaining rules will continue to be a part of the labor code. This means that section 9 of the code, which will contain a new element--factory wage agreements, will be changed.

Concern was expressed during the discussion that the regulations presented conform with the law and with economic reform. It was strongly emphasized that although it is certain that the collective bargaining rules must be delimited, the question which remains is how. In matters of the greatest importance, it was said, the rules on collective bargaining should be explicit and precise, so as to leave no doors open for action and practices which conflict with the rules of reform and weaken what has already been achieved. From this viewpoint, the following matters were deemed to be particularly important:

--Measures must be taken to ensure that the principles of enterprise self-financing and self-dependence in wage matters are fully respected,

--Collective bargaining may not undermine the role and importance of factory unions, which are the primary partner in wage negotiations. Nor should they be in conflict with the legally defined role of the enterprise organs, including the workforce self-management, which, as was mentioned, does a great deal to increase funds and does not concentrate exclusively on their division,

--Attention was called to the danger that contrary to the rules of reform, collective bargaining may result in some wage guarantees which, it may turn out later, the enterprises and their workforces will not be able to honor because of lack of money,

--It was stated emphatically that the incentive systems now in place, tying wages to work results, should be continued and expanded. The collective bargaining agreements, it was said, should be based on the factory wage systems, which already cover 6 million workers in approximately 5,000 enterprises and have initiated many beneficial processes, including a change in people's attitudes. It is true that factory wage systems are not being applied correctly in all places. Changes and improvements should be made, but there should be no deviation from the right path and past achievements in wages should not be squandered,

--The following dilemma was brought up: Whether it is right for the party concluding the agreement to be a minister, when in reality he does not have the money to ensure the implementation of the agreement.

In conclusion it was resolved that the gist of the task force's meeting will be presented to the Council of Ministers before the problem of collective bargaining appears on its agenda.

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CSO: 2600/369

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

CHANGES IN WORK FORCE STRUCTURE DISCUSSED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 10, 7 Mar 86

[Article by Dr Marinache Vasilescu: "Quantitative and Qualitative Changes in the Structure of the Work Force"]

[Text] Consistently orienting all its activities toward building a multilaterally developed socialist society, the objectively necessary framework for achieving the supreme goal concerning the continuing improvement of all the people's material and cultural standard of living, the Romanian Communist Party places in the center of its policies the rapid progress of all the branches of economic and social affairs on the basis of the newest advances of the contemporary technical-scientific revolution. The successes that have been obtained to date and especially since the Ninth Party Congress significantly characterize the path covered by Romania, a country today with a powerful industry, with an agriculture in the full process of being modernized and with a high level of dynamism in expanded production.

In the context of the profound transformations in Romania, a special place is held by the quantitative and qualitative changes that have taken place in the structure of the work force, the essential element of prosperity in society. The process for the powerful development of the forces of production, that of improving the relationships of production, has brought about structural changes in all the economic and social sectors. The growth of the employed population in the national economic and especially in the material production branches, the rapid increase in the number of employed persons in general and of workers in particular, the more rational distribution of the work force between spheres of social activities and by branches of the economy, the rational use and distribution of the work force throughout the country, the application of the newest advances of science and technology in production, the improvement of the level of training, technical equipment and mechanization in work, and the substantial restructuring of certain broad categories of workers by profession and specialty are major points of our party's and state's policies in the field of providing the economy with the necessary work force.

In our country, the management and organization of activities in all economic and social sectors are guided in a planned manner, which ensures from the very beginning a rational distribution of material and human resources. It should also be stressed that the work force expresses itself dynamically, propagating effects which

influence the development of human relations on higher levels and ensure the upward course of continuing improvement in social relations. Understanding this process requires the presentation of objective and subjective factors which bring this about in the overall social framework, inside of which these changes have taken place and are taking place with all the elements of mutual influencing.

The consistent application of the policy of socialist industrialization and an intensive and multilateral development of agriculture, as well as development of the other branches of the national economy, has permitted us in an historically short period of time to attain high rates of growth in all fields of activity. The rapid and upward development of the national economy has been carried out under conditions of the ever fuller use of material and human resources, of the broadening of the technical-material base and of the continuing growth of the population's standard of living. In this regard, there is special significance in the changes that have occurred in the level and structure of material production and the work force of our society, which can be shown by the following data (see Table 1).

Table 1

Points in the Dynamics of Production and Changes in the Structure of the Work Force (1950 = 100)

	1960	1965	1984
Employed population, of which:	114	116	125
- industry and construction	161	208	391
- agriculture	100	88	49
Number of employed persons	153	203	357
Volume of investments	439	758	32 times
National income	268	413	17 times
Industrial production	340	649	38 times
Total agricultural production	171	193	415
Labor productivity per person			
- industry	237	343	11 times
- construction-assembly under contract	200	261	859
- Rail transport	142	180	386

Thus, as can be seen in the data in Table No 1, the increased volume of investments directly ensured the expanded growth of fixed assets, contributing to the creation of new jobs in all the branches of the national economy and especially in industry - which influenced both the decrease in the number of persons employed in agriculture, clearly under the conditions of the wide-scale mechanization of agricultural work, and the growth in the number of workers.

In increasing social labor productivity, an important role was played by the year-to-year increase in supplying the national economy with fixed production assets. There was an increase in the degree of concentrating industrial production and, as a direct consequence of this process, the numerical concentration of the work force, especially workers. There was a noticeable growth in the number of jobs, which required attracting new groups of personnel in different fields of activities. In fact, the entire increase in the working age population has found jobs in diverse sectors of social labor. This in itself constitutes an expression of the fact that the socialist system, for the first time in the history of the country, has actually guaranteed the realization of the right to work for all the citizens of the country, regardless of sex and nationality, carrying out one of the most precious ideals of social rights.

Along with ensuring jobs for the work force, there was a gradual creation of new proportions in the distribution of this work force by branches and sub-branches of the national economy, by spheres of social activities, in geographic distribution and by diversification of the work force (see Table No 2) - a facet of exceptional importance in the policies of our state, with deep and broad implications of a social and economic nature.

Table 2

Data Points Regarding the Structure of the Employed Population

In percent compared to the total number of employed persons at the end of each year

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1984
Total employed population					
of which:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Industry	12.0	13.1	15.1	19.2	36.8
- Agriculture	64.1	69.5	65.4	56.5	28.9
- Construction	2.2	4.3	4.9	6.3	7.4

As a result of some of the changes, the overwhelming percentage of the population is employed in the sphere of material production - given the decisive significance which work has in the sphere of material production. During this same period, the number of employed persons also increased in education, health, cultural and other service activities for the populace. This constitutes a significant follow-up to the fact that the requirements for the development of material production under the conditions of the progress made by modern science and technology necessitate an increase in the level of training for the populace and providing the work force with training corresponding to certain advanced technologies. In this regard, the requirements for continually improving the population's material and cultural standard of living were working.

The 1930 population census showed that 76.5 percent of the working population in the country was employed in agriculture and only 8.5 percent in industry and construction. The historic achievements that have been made by the Romanian people along the path of socialist industrialization and the cooperativeness of agriculture have produced noticeable changes in the distribution of the work force by branches of the national economy and a more just and efficient use of this work force.

In 1984, 44 percent of the country's work force was employed in industry and construction, while in agriculture the percentage was around 29 percent. The reduction in the number of persons employed in agriculture was brought about by the continuing development of the technical-material base of agriculture, which allowed the movement of the work force from this branch into non-agricultural branches.

Important changes have taken place in the number and manner of use of the work force and its distribution in the branches and sub-branches of the economy, as well as in its geographic distribution and its level of technical and professional training. The changes that have taken place in the framework of the work force have been expressed first of all through the increase in working persons, the growth of the specific size of workers, technical personnel and economic and specialized personnel, the appearance of new specialities and skills corresponding to the level of mechanization and automation of production and certain professions linked to the intensive development of industry, the improvement of the level of skills in all the branches of the national economy and so forth.

Illustrative in this is understanding the changes in the three sectors: primary, secondary and tertiary, with the entirely conventional nature of this division. Compared to 1930, the estimated data for 1 January 1985 show that in the primary sector the percentage of employed persons falls from 76.7 percent to 28.9 percent, in the secondary sector it increases from 8.5 percent to 44.2 percent, while in the tertiary sector it goes from 17.8 percent to 26.9 percent. The increase in the percentage of the population in the secondary sector at the expense of that in the first sector has positive effects both on the level of labor productivity and in the area of the better use of the country's natural resources. Generally, in the modern sectors of the economy, and in industry in particular, an ever greater number of people are working, producing constantly greater and more varied use values. Another positive structural change which is acquiring special significance is the increase in the specific size of the population employed in the third sector. In modern society, this third sector, the so-called service sector, tends to expand as a result of certain ever greater and more varied demands of the population. The number of people employed in the tertiary sector is continually growing.

In the last three and on-half decades, we should note a special increase in the number of employed persons and especially the number of workers, that is, precisely that portion of the work force that is directly involved - with direct efficiency - in increasing national income and the wealth of society.

During the period 1951-1984, the number of persons working in the national economy increased by 5.5 million persons, of which workers accounted for 4.8 million. The percentage of these workers in the total number of employed persons increased from 25.3 percent in 1950 to 72.2 percent in 1984. This process also brought along with it corresponding changes in both the social structure of the population and the relationship between the work force in the sphere of material production and those working in the other branches.

The increase in the number of working persons brought about migratory movements of the work force between non-agricultural spheres and branches at the expense of the agricultural ones. But, the rate of increase and diversification of the work force cannot be taken into consideration solely by viewing it from the point of view of movements in a single sense, by a certain flow of people or solely via a certain social route of agriculture-industry or peasant-worker. The process of homogenization which is taking place in Romanian society, with deep consequences from the point of view of the transformations which are occurring in the structure of the work force in the direction of the peasants, workers or intellectuals, does not mean that on a demographic or social level the movements are taking place in only a single direction. The rational distribution of the forces of production throughout the entire country has brought along with it a reverse current in the sense that if in cooperatist agriculture a number of workers have left, at the same time it receives each year - first of all - a number of skilled personnel: engineers, agronomists, mechanized equipment operators, and so forth.

The distribution of the work force to the economic branches and the concentration of activities in industry, especially the key branches of industry - in electrical energy, fuels, machine building, metals processing, chemicals and so forth - reflect the updated processes that have taken place generally in the economic and social affairs of the country. Of the total number of persons working in industry, those working in the industries of machine building, metals processing and metallurgy constitute 42.5 percent, in the chemicals industry 7.2 percent, the light and food industries 26.9 percent, and so forth. The size of the changes that have taken place in the use of the work force is clearly seen in comparison to the situation in the post-war period when approximately half of the population employed in industry was concentrated in the light and food industries, while 17 percent of them worked in the metallurgical and machine building industries and only 1.8 percent in the chemicals branch.

An important consequence of the movement of the work force toward industry is that this branch has the greatest percentage in the creation of national income. Where the total number of worker personnel for the entire national economy increased by approximately 5.4 times in 1984 compared to 1938, in industry and construction this increase was nearly 7 times over and 9 times over, respectively. Similarly, in 1938 there were 90 workers per 1,000 inhabitants, while in 1950 the number was 130 and currently there are 334 per 1,000.

The development of the forces of production through the better use of the country's natural resources and the distribution and rational use of human resources, and first of all of the work force, had direct impact in the modification itself of the people's manner of living. Viewed from the perspective of the increase of population, the development of the cities closely followed the process of industrialization and modernization of the national economy. The data of past censuses show that up to 1948 the increase in the population in cities occurred at a very slow pace. In the period between the 1930 census and the 1 July 1984 census, the population in the urban areas increased by 3.7 times. The average annual rate of growth of the urban population was at rates which are different according to the rates of economic growth from one period to another.

An important role in the rapid growth of the numbers of people in cities after 1948 was played by the appearance of certain new cities, in addition to the development of existing cities. This was a phenomenon seen on a priority basis after the Ninth Party Congress. Compared to the 142 cities in the 1930 census and the 171 shown in 1956, the number reached 237 in 1985. Parallel with the significant increase in the population in cities and municipalities, there was also a process of concentrating populations in larger and larger cities. As of 1 July 1984, 71.2 percent of the population of cities was concentrated in places having 50,000 residents or more. With the exception of Bucharest Municipality, as of that date there were 20 cities with populations between 100,000 and 400,000 persons, compared to just 7 cities in the 1956 census.

The changes that have occurred in the economic structure have brought about an increase in the technical equipping of labor, with this having special implications in the professional structure of the work force through the appearance of certain new skills and specialties. There have been changes in the professional configuration of the population, especially the work force, through an increase in professional qualifications and diversification under conditions of moving towards stages which require higher specialization. The qualitative growth of worker personnel has also taken place through the increase in the number of workers having higher education or medium-level educations. The development of certain new branches and the growth of the overall cultural level, during a stage in which at the international level a scientific-technical revolution is taking place, are reflected by a truly explosive process in the training of specialist personnel. In the last 20 years (1963-1983), the number of personnel having higher educations has practically doubled. In a future issue of this magazine we will continue the analysis of these problems.

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CSO: 2700/135

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

MINING PROSPECTS, COOPERATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES NOTED

AU301154 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1003 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30 April 1986-- Romania took part and is still engaged in researching and capitalizing natural resources in more than 40 countries in all continents. Through the agency of the specialized enterprise Geomin, the Romanian side offers a wide range of services: technological research, studies on feasibility and mining projects, deliveries of equipment and high-tech plant, construction of production units on a turn-key basis, technical assistance for geological, and mining projects, leasing operations, export and import of non-ferrous concentrates, etc.

Among Romania's most important partners in this field there are companies from People's China, Vietnam, Yeman Arab Republic, Mozambique, the Congo, Syria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Algeria, Iraq, Turkey, Iran, Peru, Colombia, Etc. Among finished or underway projects executed by Romanian experts there are: a mine (1.2 million tons per year) and dressing installation (1.8 million tons per year) in People's China; and anthracite mine in Khe-Cham zone (Vietnam) equipped with Romanian extraction and transport plant and outfit above and underground. Other cooperation ventures refer to geological research, studies on feasibility and construction of installations, for drying loading and siloing phosphates on ships (Syria); deliveries of mining and drilling equipment, geological and geophysical apparatus for the investigation of solid useful minerals, and specialized technical assistance--Yemen Arab Republic, [sentence as received] a country where, in fact, a mineralization of nickel-bearing magnetic pyrite was traced for the first time, and important building materials (marble, tuffs, sinter, etc.).

Romanian experts together with local experts built phosphate, non-ferrous ore and salt mining and dressing combines in Iran and Tunisia. They also made geological prospecting in Tanzania, Libya, Zambia, Peru, Mozambique, etc, and for partners in Turkey they made expertising and technological researches for phosphates, sulphur and refractory clay.

The Romanian experts' activity in mining is appreciated by partners abroad, which is illustrated by orders for big projects (in Ghana, Sudan, Turkey and other countries) for the tracing and capitalization of mineral substances of great importance to those countries' economies.

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CSO: 2020/128

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

BUCHAREST INCREASES INDUSTRIAL, CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

AU051327 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5 May 1986--Romania's capital--Bucharest municipality--is 60-fold more powerful from an economic point of view today than 5 decades ago. Following the development and modernization of economic units and the emergence, mainly in the last 20 years, of powerful industrial sites like those of Pipera, Militari and Dudesti and of large enterprises (of heavy machines, diesel engines, aircraft a.o.) Bucharest turns out an industrial output which is 5.3 times bigger than in 1965. Today this municipality produces 13.4 percent of Romania's industrial output. As much as 42.9 percent of the electronics and electrical engineering industries, 16.5 percent of the chemical industry, 17.1 percent of the textile industry, 12.7 percent of the garment industry, 54.7 percent of the printing industry and 12.1 percent of the food industry are concentrated in Bucharest.

Of the total 378.8 thousand million lei investments the capital benefited from in the 1966-1985 interval 29.5 percent were allotted to industry.

The main scientific research and technological engineering centre of Romania, the city has 158 specialized units where more than 100,000 people work.

At the same time, Bucharest is the country's largest university centre with 12 higher learning institutes (47 faculties) and over 60,000 students.

More than 260,000 pupils attend the classes of the 297 primary and secondary schools while over 134,000 pupils are enrolled in the 86 high-schools most of which are industrial.

As for medicare, the number of hospital beds increased from 20,174 in 1965 to 26,770 in 1985. Seven new hospitals with 4,445 beds were built over the interval.

The network of cultural-artistic units includes 13 dramatic theatres, an Opera and an Operetta house, 3 music halls, 2 symphonic orchestras, 46 cinema halls, 42 museums, 2 puppet theatres, 75 mass cultural establishments--houses of culture, clubs. There are 1,573 public libraries with a total stock of almost 50 million books.

Almost 600,000 flats, of which 462,000 were built in the last 2 decades, added to the housing stock of Romania's capital city. More than 120,000 new flats--the equivalent of a town with some 300,000 inhabitants--were made available for Bucharesters.

Big sociocultural establishments such as the palace of sports and culture, the municipal hospital, the "Bucharesti" and "Intercontinental" hotels, the Bucur-Obor, Unirea and 23 August shopping centres were built concomitantly with dwellings. Adding to them are the underground, the Grant bridge, the Muncii underpass.

Bucharest will further modernize and develop in 1986. Over 30,000 new flats, social and cultural establishments will be built among other things and works will go on the new political and administrative centre and the River Dimbovita harnessing project. New sections of the underground will be commissioned, the water supply and sewerage networks will be extended.

On 1 July 1985 Bucharest had 2,239,493 inhabitants as to 1,149,464, in 1948.

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CSO: 2020/128

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

AU071043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7 May 1986--A Romanian industrial exhibition was opened at the International Exhibition Centre in the capital of the People's Republic of China--a wide-scope event illustrative of the dynamic development of various industrial branches. On a total area of some 76,00 sq m [as received], 35 foreign trade enterprises display a large variety of products especially of the machine and heavy equipment building, electronics and electrical engineering industries: Machine-tools, tractors and farm machinery, road transport means, equipment and installations for the extractive industry and construction, woodworking equipment, textile machines, computers, solar collectors, electronic and electrical engineering products, chemicals and petrochemicals, construction materials, a wide range of industrial and alimentary consumer goods, handicrafts, etc. A special sector presents Romania's achievements in scientific research and technological engineering. Research instruments, dummies of technological lines and high-tech products, slides and films illustrate the latest achievements of the Romania scientific and technical creation.

It is the greatest and most representative Romanian exhibition organized in the People's Republic of China, Paul Priteasa, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, stated eloquently showing the strength and capacity of the present-day Romanian industry. Specifying that this is the sixth Romanian economic and commercial exhibition organized in China since 1958, the Romanian minister stressed that through its structure and the products on display, the current exhibition suggestively mirrors the present stage of the development of the economic exchanges between Romania and the People's Republic of China, their productive bilateral cooperation.

The Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship that benefit from a favourable juridical framework represented by a long-term intergovernmental accord, by other collaboration agreements and protocols, by various cooperation instruments have witnessed an upward course in recent years. An outstanding contribution was made in this respect by the Romanian-Chinese summit visits and talks that were as many occasions to identify new ways and means of securing the growth of bilateral commercial exchanges, of long-term mutually advantageous economic cooperation in the spirit of a fruitful, friendly dialogue. [sentence as received]

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CSO: 2020/128

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

CHEMISTRY, PETROCHEMISTRY INDUSTRIES INCREASE PRODUCTION

AU051342 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0951 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5 May 1986--Chemistry and petrochemistry contribute now some 18 percent of Romania's overall industrial production as compared with 13 percent in 1980 and 6 percent in 1965. Over 1965-1985 chemistry and petrochemistry grew at an annual average rate of some 13 percent being among the most dynamic sectors of the national economy. In 1985 chemical production was 9 times bigger than in 1965 and that of petrochemistry 11 times bigger. The above-mentioned period marked the commissioning of over 1,200 new units: 597 in chemistry and 615 in petrochemistry. Some 2,000 new products were put into production. The degree of production renewal grew from 8 percent in 1980 to 28 percent in 1985 as a result of the researches made in relevant units.

Consequent to the dynamic evolution of chemistry and petrochemistry, of structural improvement made both in the respective branches and especially in sub-branches that turn to better account the autochthonous raw materials, chemistry and petrochemistry are now present in all the 40 counties of Romania, including Bucharest Municipality, with modern big capacity units.

The level attained by Romanian chemistry and petrochemistry is due to the powerful development of scientific research and technological engineering. Whereas the achievements scored as a result of autochthonous design and technology over 1970-1975 accounted for 30 percent, in 1976-1980 their share rose to 80-82 percent and by 1981-1985 it reached 95 percent.

In the new 5-year period (1986-1990) chemistry and petrochemistry will turn out almost all their production based on autochthonous research and technology.

The development, diversification and modernization of production in the Romanian chemistry and petrochemistry have opened to Romania wide export possibilities in these domains. Chemicals and petrochemicals are currently asked for in 110 countries in all continents. In 1980-1985 alone, the export of such products grew some sixfold.

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CSO: 2020/128

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

SOMES RIVER POWER PLANTS--Bucharest, AGERPRES 14 March 1986--The first four of the six 1.3-MW generator sets of the Floresti II hydroelectric station on the Somesul Mic were put on line. Furthermore, technological tests are under way on the main 5.4-MW set of the Gilau 2 waterpower plant, while at the Floresti I hydroelectric station (7.2 MW) and the CLUJ 1 micropower plant construction operations are in full progress. Once completed, the respective units will impart a final look to the power system on the Somes, one of the most important ones in Romania. A decision to develop the River Somes was reached in the mid-seventies with a view to capitalizing the energy-giving potential of the hydrographic basins of the Somesul Rece, Somesul Cald and Somesul Mic. At present, the system includes the water plants of Mariselu (220 MW), Tarnita (45 MW), Somesul Cald (12 MW) and Gilau I. Besides generating electric power it supplies potable and industrial water to Cluj Municipality and offers possibilities for irrigation and flood control through river regularization operations. The national river development programme provides for a rise in the capitalization of Romania's energy-giving potential to 65 percent in 1990. In 1986 as many as 742 MW will be generated by hydroelectric stations. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 14 Mar 86 AU] /12232

COAL MINING RATE--Bucharest AGERPRES, 14 March 1986--The Romanian coal industry is fulfilling its tasks under this year's plan by additionally supplying the national economy with substantial quantities of coal. The Jiu Valley, the main coalfield in the country which provides for more than 50 percent of the total coking coal, has supplied internal end users with more than 60,000 tons in addition since the beginning of this year. Owing to the wider use of new extraction techniques, the creation of reserve exploitable faces and the better equipment of mines with high-performance outfit, coal production topped by nearly 1,000 lei worth of marketable production. As to the same period last year, the Jiu Valley supplied 240,000 tons more coal. In another coalfield, Bihor, the miners of Voievozi supplied 10,000 kgs last year's average, Material spending dropped by 83 lei in 1,000 tons of lignite in addition. Since the beginning of this year, the miners of Horezu coalfield have extracted some 30,000 tons of lignite above plan provisions. The mining enterprises of Salaj, Comanesti, the mining combine of Ploiesti and other mining units have constantly overfulfilled the plan. Likewise, the mines in the Motru and Rovinari coalfields have rhythmically fulfilled their extraction tasks. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 14 Mar 86 AU] /12232

INCREASE IN COAL OUTPUT--Bucharest AGERPRES 24 March 1986--Romania's miners fulfill their commitment to deliver larger amounts of coal than the previous year. Since the beginning of the year the miners of Bihor have turned out some 67,000 tons of lignite in excess of the plan provisions. They have opened a new face they work with high-productive equipment. At Filipestii De Padure miners have turned out some 5,000 tons of coal in excess of the plan provisions, particularly by way of greater labour productivity. The extra production of the Horasti mine, in the Motru coalfield, amounts to 20,000 tons. Each shift has turned out coal productions larger by 760 kgs, by making better use of their machines and other equipment. The miners of Horeuz have delivered nearly 12,000 tons of coal. The productivity index has been exceeded by 5 percent. A new long face (the second of the kind in the first quarter of the year) has been opened at the Motru-Vest mine, whose daily lignite output is higher than 1,000 tons. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 24 Mar 86 AU] /12232

DEVELOPMENT OF MERCHANT FLEET--Bucharest AGERPRES 25 March 1986--Two new ships have joined the Romanian sea-going fleet: A 65,000 DWT ore carrier, built at Constanta, and an all-purpose cargo ship of 13,500 DWT built at the Galati shipyard. These are the first of the vessels that are to join the Romanian sea-going merchant fleet with a total tonnage of 641,000 DWT. At the end of last year the capacity of the merchant fleet was of 4,387.3 thousand DWT, 1.7 times larger than in 1980. In the current 5-year interval (1986-1990) Romania will further develop naval transport. The plan envisages a 75-80 percent increase, from 1985, of the capacity of the sea-going fleet which is to reach 7.5-8 million DWT by the end of this decade. The merchant fleet will further receive oil tankers and bulk carriers of small and medium capacity, special vessels for containerized goods. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 25 Mar 86 AU] /12232

SOLAR ENERGY SAVES FUEL--Bucharest AGERPRES 27 March 1986--The use of flat-plate absorbers in various Bucharest enterprises, research institutes and residential districts summing up 65,000 sq m, led last year to savings put at more than 5,000 tons of conventional fuel. This has stimulated the large-scale utilization of solar energy. So, other flat-plate absorbers totalling 20,000 sq m will be mounted in Romania's capital this year, owing to which and to the other actions for the recovery of energy an annual economy of roughly 15,000 tons of conventional fuel will be made. On the basis of the experience accumulated from the use of a genuine battery of flat-plate absorbers in the residential district of Baneasa inhabited by nearly 10,000, this system will be extended to other districts. With intensified research and design work, and better capitalization of reusable and new energy sources as a basis, conventional fuel savings are estimated to be 36 percent larger by the end of this 5-year period than in 1985. In the national economy as a whole, it is envisaged that solar energy should substitute roughly 2 million tons of conventional fuel till 1990. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1207 GMT 27 Mar 86 AU] /12232

HYDROPOWER STATIONS ON SIRET--Bucharest AGERPRES 9 April 1986--The Siret, an important river in northwestern Romania, has been the object of intense work. In 1983, the waterpower station of Galbeni (31 MW) was commissioned, and after 2 years the power plant of Racaciuni (2x23 MW) was connected to the national grid. Now, constructors concentrate their efforts on the site of Beresti-Sascut waterpower station, the third electric plant on the Siret which is to be put into operation this year.

Another power plant of 50 MW will be built at Calimanesti-Puresti in the current 5-year period. The waterworks on the Siret resulted in multiple advantages for the national economy: Beside the important quantity of electric power supplied to the country, 12,000 hectares were restored to agriculture and 200 million cubic metres of water can be used in addition for irrigation. Another 24 million cubic metres of water will be supplied to localities and economic units in the area. Conditions are also provided for the development of fishponds. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1118 GMT 9 Apr 86 AU] /12232

OLT RIVER POWER STATIONS--Bucharest AGERPRES 11 April 1986--The Olt, Romania's longest inland river (700 KM), has also proved to be the most generous in point of energy. Along more than 120 KM Hydroelectric projects have been erected. Operations started in August 1970, with the Rimnicu Vilcer Station. In 1974 its first turbine started spinning. Later, one by one, the stations of Govora (1975), Daesti (1976), Riureni (1977), Babeni and Ionesti (1978), Strejesti and Zavideni (1979), Dragasani and Aricesti (1980), Slatina and Calimanesti (1981) and Turnu (1982) went on stream. Currently the installed power of the stations along the Olt amounts to 556 MW. since the commissioning of the first turbine (1974) they have generated over 9 billion kWh. The Olt Saga is in full progress. Upstream of Slatina, five stations are in construction (Ipotesti, Draganesti, Rusanesti and Izbiceni). Another seven will be built between Fagaras and Gura Lotrului. Over the last 20 years, Romania has built more than 50 important hydroelectric projects summing up 3,600 MW. By 1990 the hydroelectric generation will cover nearly 20 percent of the energy required by the national economy, and by the year 2000 the entire hydroelectric potential is envisaged to be turned to good account. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0830 GMT 11 Mar 86 AU] /12232

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH CANADA--Ottawa AGERPRES 12 April 1986--The works took place in Ottawa of the Joint Romanian-Canadian Government Commission on the promotion of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation. The delegations of the two countries established measures for the further development and diversification of bilateral trade and economic cooperation, according to the understandings reached at summit level. Stress was laid on the conclusion of export-import long-term accords and contracts between Romanian enterprises and Canadian firms, on the materialization of new cooperation ventures, in Third markets included, in domains of mutual interest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1059 GMT 12 Apr 86 AU] /12232

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH CANADA--Ottawa AGERPRES 16 April 1986--The proceedings of the first session of the Romanian-Canadian Economic Council took place in Montreal. Ways and means were analysed of amplifying and diversifying bilateral relations, cooperation in the building of nuclear power plants, cooperation on Third markets, counter trade and mutually advantageous financing means. The talks highlighted that possibilities existed for a continuing growth and qualitative improvement of the structure of economic exchanges, in the spirit of those convenanted during Romanian-Canadian top-level talks. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 16 Apr 86 AU] /12232

CSO: 2020/128

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

OIL IMPORT DATA; REPUBLICS SAID TO REJECT LOWER PRICES

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 8 Apr 86 pp 13-14

[Excerpt] We have formed, on the federal level, an operational staff composed of businessmen, processors, bankers, and people from state services and organs. It was planned [in this staff] to import about 800,000 tons of crude oil in April, but as of the end of last week no sale-purchase contract had been made. The staff's strategy of "active waiting" is clear from this.

This year's energy balance sheet calls for purchasing 12.2 million tons of oil: 2.5 million tons in Iraq, 5.5 million in the USSR, 1 million in Libya, 2 million in Algeria, 1 million in Iran, and 0.2 million tons in China. Whether this plan will be realized depends on many factors. Part of the strategy of "active waiting" is the idea that the above figures may be increased, that additional amounts could be imported by exporting corn.

With each of the above countries special arrangements exist on the conditions for buying or selling oil. These are in some countries regulated by interstate contracts and in others by precise business arrangements. Imported amounts depend on the extent of goods and services traded, on the movement of total trade. In these arrangements most of this [these conditions] is "tied" but prices have remained free [ly formed] and are contracted for each imported amount separately.

We have learned that the offers made for oil to be imported this month continue to be favorable, that they are below \$18 per barrel. In this one must consider also the quality of oil because price differences are felt also in this regard.

There are those who think that cheaper oil will not bring sufficient financial benefit;...because the countries which export oil will reduce their investment programs very fast and this will be reflected in the work of our construction firms [in those countries] and in foreign exchange earnings, which now range between \$200 million and \$300 million annually.

How realistic is this estimate by experts?

It should not be doubted that investment work in the oil-exporting countries will decline. But it is difficult to accept the assertion that our economy, as a whole, will not have considerable benefit from cheaper oil. Last year we

imported about 10 million tons of oil for which we paid \$2.2 billion. This year it can be said with certainty that this amount will cost us \$1.1 billion. The effect is obvious, along with the warning that this third oil crisis, seen in the long term, will have also a negative effect on our trade with these countries.

With the fall in oil prices, the dollar has also fallen which should be an important stabilizing factor in our economy. But in the first quarter of this year our economy has not demonstrated this; on the contrary. No one reliably knows what all brought inflation in the country and, with it, also reduced exports and also production). FEC officials and assembly delegates were convinced that measures of economic policy had closed all the major inflation loop-holes, that the 1986 rate cannot exceed 45 percent. But what happened in the first quarter? Both the economy and the population had money in abundance. How did so much money get into circulation?

The state must arbitrate between producers and consumers [of oil] when these two sides are in dispute. This time a dispute has arisen between...oil producers and traders on the one hand, who wanted to apply the current mechanism consistently, and the consumers who were against this. The state interfered but in order to protect its interest. It is known that state budgets (the federal and republic-provincial budgets) are inundated with tax revenues based on commerce. Oil derivatives accounted last year for 24 percent of such tax revenues.

So the state protected its budgets and earmarked these funds. At the same time room was also found for the recent 35-percent increase in personal incomes for budget users. Several, but very dubious, reasons have been given... for rejecting a reduction in retail oil prices.

In fact, [it is said] reducing prices would have more psychological than economic significance. And if it is known that, according to official statements by FEC members, as much as one-half of inflation today is psychological, arising from fear of what will happen tomorrow, reducing prices would have unforeseeable effects. After this example, it seems, everything is clear.

In our country forces have not yet appeared which have as their most important political and economic goal--stabilization of economic trends and the halting of inflation. The "grabbing" of income and social stratification are unfortunately continuing.

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CSO: 2800/242

MILITARY

BULGARIA

ASPECTS OF AIR FORCE TRAINING REVIEWED CRITICALLY

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 3 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Engr Maj Svetlozar Asenov: "Modern Aviation Equipment Requires an Innovative Spirit and Approach in the Work of the Men of the Combat Airfields"]

[Text] In the draft of the Theses of the 13th Party Congress it is emphasized that the carrying out of the scientific and technical revolution during the period up to the year 2000 will bring about profound qualitative changes in the economy, in the social area and in the spiritual life of society. Along with the decisions of the February Plenum of the BCP Central Committee (1985), these ideas are of enormous significance for the BNA [Bulgarian People's Army] and for its all-round development while their fulfillment substantially influences the nation's defense capability and the combat might of the Army. The delivery of new, modern aviation equipment to our Air Forces has demanded from us, the military aviators, an even more profound understanding of the importance of the party imperative and the making of every effort to introduce the most recent achievements of scientific and technical progress in the flight weekdays.

The plan worked out in our aviation unit encompasses all our activities in a spirit of the high party demands. Let me share with the readers just one aspect of our work.

In recent months, our attention has been focused primarily on the more profound study of the aviation equipment by improving planning.

By improving planning, the organizing of the training process and the the improving of the training facilities. We have diversified the forms and methods of carrying out technical training. The plan includes new subjects which are aimed at increasing the theoretical knowledge of the men. For this purpose, we have had a differentiated approach for the officers and the NCOs. An effort has been made to enrich the classrooms with new stands and working models. For example, we have developed new functional diagrams of the systems for the labs of aviation equipment and weapons. Our further goal is to have these diagrams give the maximum possible information and which will be depicted in an accessible manner. We are already making better use of the days for ground preparation and the technical [servicing] days for mastering

the aviation equipment. The study of individual systems is carried out thoroughly, with an explanation of the physical essence of the phenomenon, the functioning of the individual units and their behavior with particular instances in flight and the correct actions of the flight crew to prevent an accident. The manufacturing of a board showing the operating limitations of the engine and the characteristic mistakes in the operation of aviation equipment made by the engineers and technicians, it will be possible to strengthen the theoretical and practical knowledge of the personnel.

The commanders, the political workers, the party and Komsomol leadership, the technical and economic council and the council for TNTM [Movement for Youth Technical and Scientific Creativity] are giving exceptional attention to the questions which bear on the introduction and practical realization of scientific and technical achievements for intensifying military labor in carrying out combat training tasks.

In recent years, in the movement for TNTM, our unit has won significant results. We have worked out many subjects with a high combat and economic effect. These have been aimed at solving important problems relating to combat readiness, the organization of work, flight activities and the preparing of aviation equipment.

The stands and devices which we have worked out increase the accuracy of inspections in performing repairs and types of preparations, they reduce the time of the inspection and lower the number of man-hours by an average of 30-40 percent. The designated developments create, along with this, conditions for improving the organization of work areas, the quality of the operations performed is increased and this provides better flight safety.

The developed modules for the work of alternate airfields have helped to increase the mobility in relocating the TECh [technical operating unit] and its autonomy. The amount of unloading work was reduced while minimizing the possibility of damaging expensive equipment in the course of the move while many manual operations relating to the standards of combat readiness were mechanized.

For delivering the aircraft units of fire we have successfully used specially adapted plant trucks and other transport. As a result of the employed mechanization, the time required to deliver a unit of fire to an aircraft was substantially reduced and also the time for readying the given subunit.

The capabilities of the available computer are being evermore fully utilized. Certain of the most essential software products have appeared. An information reference base has been worked out for the flight personnel, for the condition of the aviation equipment and the resource units and this significantly reduces the time for processing the information. In the subunits and at the staff, enough officers have been trained to operate the computer and this helps to introduce the programs rhythmically and on time.

We are giving great importance to the forthcoming technical conference in the subunit for the high-quality mastery of the weapons and equipment. This will review the main operational problems of our aircraft, the prospects for the

development of aviation equipment and innovations in the aircraft engineer support of flight operations.

Regardless of the achieved results, in certain instances there still has been unsatisfactory preliminary preparation of the exercises and drills, a great deal of conditionality, formalism and routine is permitted and the training time is not fully utilized. All of this reduces the quality and effectiveness of training activities in mastering the weapons and equipment. We do not sufficiently utilize the high scientific and technical achievements for intensifying the training process. Not everyone considers the circumstance that the complexity of the equipment and weapons is constantly rising while the time for training the personnel remains unchanged. In line with this, we do not always seek out the reserves which are to be found in the opportunities to increase active training time and to utilize modern electronic equipment and automation.

The extensive spread of the scientific and technical revolution demands individuals with an innovative spirit and approach. But in the command-organizational and political indoctrination work, one still feels inertia and routine which prevent us from developing in all the officers and NCOs an interest in the new and a desire to rapidly master the equipment as well as instill in them a creative inclination for constant professional self-improvement.

In this area there is one problem which holds back the officers who are desirous of improving their professional knowledge. For example, in a survey made by the command of the air unit, 90 percent of the young officers have requested that the superiors establish appropriate forms for post-diploma qualifying to the G. Benkovski VNVVU [Higher People's Air Force School] and the G. S. Rakovski Military Academy where they could increase their theoretical and special training. We are aware that the scientific and technical revolution has shortened the cycle for the replacing of equipment, science is developing rapidly and changes are occurring in tactics and operational art. Precisely this requires that the officers periodically keep up on innovations in military science and equipment by attending courses. These exist at present, but in our opinion they are not sufficient and do not meet the high demands which were posed by the February Plenum of the BCP Central Committee.

Regardless of our accomplishments, the activities of the commanders, the political workers, the staff officers, the party and Komsomol organizations and the TNTM Council still do not contribute sufficiently to the broad development of the innovator movement among the officers and NCOs in the air unit. There have been instances when work has been carried out on petty insignificant developments without great effectiveness while the necessary attention has not always been given to developments with high effectiveness which would greatly reduce the standards for combat readiness and lead to the intensification of military labor. Other developments have poor operational reliability but are still used for important activity. For example, there are the notorious information system for dispatcherizing the production process in the TECH and the information system for landing aircraft. We have had these for more than a year but they are used only for looks....

Some people consider officers and NCOs with pronounced innovative and inventive qualities as almost indolent persons who have decided to spend their service time playing with a computer. And in practice it is essential to provide more effective moral and material incentives for enterprising, talented, capable and creative men. There is still much to be desired in terms of the physical plant for the TNTM movement. Often we ourselves must seek out the best forms of collaboration with certain enterprises because the individual superior levels do not do what is necessary to more thoroughly study the scientific and technical potential and production opportunities of the nation.

In light of the high party demands, let me point out one other important problem related to the high-quality operation of aviation equipment. Everyone understands the complexity of the recent-generation aircraft and the requirements on their servicing. The flight hours which each year are flown by the flight unit where Officer Pavlov serves require a large amount of servicing. But it turns out that our TECH has the smallest effective area. The planned construction of a new hangar has been put off for an indeterminate time and each year up to one-third of the repairs is carried out in different areas. This creates additional difficulties in organizing the production process and has a negative impact on its quality. And although we understand the existing difficulties and the planned nature of construction, the building of the new hangar is simply imperative....

On the eve of the 13th BCP Congress, the men of the air unit are aware of the profound importance of the tasks which must be carried out in a spirit of high party demands. The fulfillment of the plan for combat and political training and the introduction of the scientific and technical achievements into military life depend upon their dedicated labor and upon the quality of the command-organizational and party indoctrinational work. Undoubtedly, the communists will set the lead in this noble socialist race to fulfill their promises and properly celebrate the significant forum.

We propose:

- 1) Using suitable forms and methods, the command-organizational and party political work in the units must contribute to creating in all officers, NCOs and soldiers an interest in the new, a desire to quickly master the equipment and weapons and gain from them the creative bent for constant professional self-improvement.
- 2) In the aim of making the training process highly effective, to seek out all reserves which are to be found in the opportunities to increase active training time and to use modern electronic equipment and automation.
- 3) The commanders, political workers, the staff officers, the party and Komsomol organizations are to take specific, active measures to widely develop the innovator movement among the officers and NCOs of the units.
- 4) In accord with the high party demands, under the higher military schools and the G. S. Rakovski Military Academy, it is essential to establish suitable

forms for post-diploma training of the engineer and technical personnel from the BNA.

5) More effective moral and material incentives must be provided for the enterprising, talented, capable and conscientious soldiers and a better physical plant must be provided for the TNTM movement.

6) It is imperative that the senior troop personnel seek out optimum forms for collaboration with certain economic enterprises in the aim of more fully studying their scientific and technical potential and production capabilities for improving the physical plant in the units.

7) The necessity of high-quality maintenance and employment of aviation equipment demands the construction of a new hangar in our unit and the equipping of it in accord with the most modern requirements.

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CSO: 2200/97

MILITARY

BULGARIA

CONFERENCE ON STATE OF CONSTRUCTION TROOPS; WEAKNESSES OUTLINED

Participants; General Zhivov's Statement

Sofia TRUDOVO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[Report prepared by Colonel Georgi Evdokiev, Col Dimitur Dishev and Senior Lieutenant Nikolay Angelov]

[Text] The 20th All-Army Party Conference was held on 27 February, while the 27th CPSU Congress was being held in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses. The spirit of Moscow was felt in the whole of the House of Culture of Construction Troops not only because of the coincidence in time but also for many other reasons.

This anniversary All-Army Party Conference was a frank discussion of the present and future of our military construction organization.

The following participated in the work of the conference: Colonel General Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee member and head of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department; Atanas Konstantinov, BCP Central Committee member and deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Organizational Department; Ivan Todorov, member of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission and chairman of the Trade Union of Construction and Construction Workers Central Committee; Delcho Lulchev, member of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission and Sofia city BCP Committee secretary; Lieutenant General Ivan Shtiliyanov, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department; Pencho Sirakov, Komsomol Central Committee secretary; Vladimir Tanov, deputy chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control; Boris Avramov, head of sector, BCP Central Committee Ideological Policy Department; Georgi Vanev, first secretary of the Kirkov Rayon BCP Committee, and others.

After the conference was opened, the floor was given to Lieut Gen Georgi Zhivov, who read the report submitted by the Political Department.

The report was an analysis of the work of the political bodies, party organizations and party members in the construction troops in the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Congress, the National Party Conference (1984), and the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum, the

tasks set in the report notes submitted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov (1985) and in honor of the 13th BCP Congress. It was stressed that the party members and the entire personnel of the construction troops will welcome the 20th All-Army Party Conference in an atmosphere of nationwide labor and political upsurge. "To us the final 2 years of the 8th 5-Year Plan were a time of stress and dedicated labor," the report stated. "Now we can report to the conference that we fulfilled our duty to the party and the homeland. We appear before the 13th Congress united around the general Leninist April party line, inspired and mobilized for new accomplishments."

In the section on the work of commanders, party organizations and party members on the intensification of construction output and maintaining the combat readiness of the troops on a high level, the report indicated that the tasks of comprehensive intensification of the national economy, quality improvements and application of the achievements of technical progress as the foundations for the party's socioeconomic policy of building a developed socialist society have been and remain the main content of command-organizational and political work in the construction troops. The party leaderships are contributing with increasing success to the interpretation and mastery by the cadres of the party's strategy in the area of scientific and technical progress, surmounting conservatism in thinking and replacing obsolete work methods. As a result of improved command and party activities, the technical standard of construction improved in 1984 and 1985; capital production assets increased; progressive changes were made in the structure of construction mechanization and automotive transportation. The use of highly productive equipment and improved concern for its maintenance and operation allowed motor vehicle transportation to show substantial profits over the past 2 years, from being a losing sector in 1983.

The economic effect of the application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress has increased. The figure for the last 2 years of the 8th 5-Year Plan equals the amount reached during the entire 7th 5-Year Plan.

The report further discussed the application of new progressive technologies, the use of the economic approach and its mechanism, the enhancement of the skill of leading and performing personnel and the results of the implementation of programs for the conservation of materials, fuels and energy.

In the past 2 years the construction troops achieved unquestionable successes in their overall work. They fulfilled their volume plan as main contractor 104.78 percent; social labor productivity increased by 11.5 percent compared with 1983 and the overall profit indicator was exceeded by 17.78 percent.

The report dealt extensively with the work on the combat readiness of the troops and the implementation of the program for the social development of collectives. It was pointed out that more than 75 percent of the troops live in modern barracks. In implementing their self-support tasks, today the troops meet in full their needs for meat, eggs and vegetables.

The assessment included in the report was that the last 2 years and the entire 8th 5-Year Plan have been the most fruitful period in the life of the

construction troops since the historical April 1956 BCP Central Committee Plenum. However, it also noted that alarming weaknesses and unresolved problems remain in command and party work. The way of thinking, approach and actions of cadres in the Main Administration and in the leaderships of the units concerning problems of technical progress are changing too slowly. Another matter of concern is that some cadres do not fully appreciate their personal responsibility for the implementation of these resolutions in their assigned sector. One year after the BCP Central Committee February Plenum, we have still not developed clear positions on the practical application of the party's new views and approaches in various construction troops sectors and activities.

The report dealt with unresolved problems in integrating the efforts of managing units with scientific potential of the Comprehensive Construction Troops Institute and the "General Blagoy Ivanov" VNVSU. It stressed that progressive technologies which lower labor- and material-intensiveness in construction and the developments noted at the TNTM exhibits in the troops and in national reviews are being applied sluggishly. Crucial problems remain of drastically upgrading the technical facilities for labor and improving quality. There are delays in the development and technical equipment of new production bases. The approach to managing and efficiently utilizing construction equipment, motor vehicles and manual mechanized tools is changing too slowly.

"We must report to the conference with a feeling of responsibility and self-criticism," Lieut Gen Zhivov stressed in his report, "that the resolutions of the National Party Conference and our own programs for improving construction and installation work quality are not being systematically implemented." He pointed out that violations of regulations and stipulated technologies are allowed to occur and no profound study is made of the plans, which results in gross errors and substandard construction. Political bodies and party organizations which have displayed a tolerant attitude and have failed to create an atmosphere of social intolerance toward waste-makers were identified.

The report also discussed a number of other shortcomings. The stipulation that engineering projects and counterplans must be taken up by the collectives themselves is not being fulfilled in its entirety. The formal attitude toward signing contracts has not been surmounted. Proper conditions for the elimination of losing projects have not been created everywhere.

A thorough study was made of shortcomings in the efforts to strengthen discipline and the struggle against negative phenomena.

The Political Administration raised with great concern the question of the attitude, approach and criteria of leading cadres toward their own capital construction as a crucial problem in improving the army way of life and implementing the housing program. The slowness with which the work style and methods of some GUSV cadres and commanders, political organs and party leaderships are becoming consistent with the stipulations of the February and January BCP Central Committee Plenums and Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report notes to the Politburo, were listed as reasons for these and many other weaknesses

and shortcomings. No radical changes have taken place in the implementation of the aid and control system. Conclusions are being drawn and steps are being taken only after everything has already been done. Some cadres lack the ability to apply a political approach. Party-political work is not always sufficiently effective.

The report listed the most immediate tasks for the present stage. The main among them are developing cadres of a new type and decisively reorganizing their work style, the struggle against indifference, ostentatiousness and showiness, and the creation of conditions which would enhance the role of army collectives as the managers of socialist property.

The second part of the report dealt with the organizational and political work of political bodies, party organizations and party members. It was pointed out that during the period under consideration the role, prestige and influence of political bodies and the party organizations increased substantially; their experience and ability to rally, mobilize and lead the collectives in the struggle for the implementation of the party's decisions increased. The most convincing proof of this is the unquestionable successes achieved in construction and in the training of the personnel for the country's defense. This section also dealt with the assertion of the PPO as leading political nuclei of army collectives, the development of intraparty democracy, the enhanced role of the party meeting as a school for communist education and improvements in the qualitative structure of party organizations, party leaderships, trade unions and Komsomol organizations. In ideological work, the main efforts were concentrated on the conceptual development of the troops, the conversion of the ideological content of party decisions into profound personal convictions and action motivations of the personnel and strengthening the ties between ideological work and the tasks of army collectives.

"Under the direct leadership of the Political Administration and the political departments, the report went on to say, with the most active participation of commanders and all party members, specific and effective political work was carried out among the construction troops for the resumption of Bulgarian names by soldiers, workers and employees and for the further development and intensification of the restoration process and the unification of the collectives and the strengthening of their moral and political unity."

After the concluding summation that the party organizations in the construction troops are approaching the 13th Congress ideologically and organizationally stronger, united and cohesive around the BCP Central Committee, the report indicated that, nevertheless, the level and efficiency of party-organizational and ideological work are not entirely in step with the strict party requirements.

Insufficient work is being done by some political departments, party leaderships and organizations for the steady enhancement of the vanguard role of the party members. Some PPO are asserting themselves as the political nuclei of the collectives too slowly and with much difficulty. Sufficient militancy for the implementation of resolutions and assignments is not always apparent. Some organizations have still not resolved the question of the full

implementation of the right to control administrative and economic activities of official managements. Some problems of party leadership of the trade unions and the Komsomol have not been entirely resolved. Limited use is being made of all ideological ways and means of struggle against omissions in construction organization and management and in the creation of high level organization, order and discipline in all collectives. Insufficient efforts are being made to make ideological work the main spiritual link between the party and the personnel.

Once again, style imperfections and underestimating by some commanders and chiefs of the assignment of directly enhancing the role of the party organizations, etc., were included among the reasons for weaknesses allowed in this field. "In the future as well," the report stated, "our main task will be to enhance the role and responsibility of the primary party organization, so that it may increasingly become the true leading political nucleus of military collectives, and so that its responsibility may be enhanced in the development and use of scientific and technical progress in construction, and in the upsurge and support of new developments, in supporting and stimulating creativity and struggling against all bureaucratic obstacles and for active participation of every party member in scientific and technical progress."

Intensifying the combativeness and militancy and inseparably relating it to the tasks of the party and the troops in terms of the conceptual development of cadres and the personnel, the extensive application of scientific and technical progress and waging energetic struggle for economy and thrifty utilization of resources and developing high level discipline, order and organization remains the basic direction to be followed in upgrading the efficiency of ideological work.

The final part of the report indicated that the tasks of the construction troops this year are even broader and more stressed. The line of annual sharp increase in our construction program is clearly demarcated.

Mass pregress work and socialist competition must be developed for the high quality implementation of the tasks at the 18 pregress projects, for the installation of planned capacities and the successful implementation of the construction program during the first quarter.

Complete confidence was expressed on the part of the command and the Political Administration to the effect that commanders, political bodies, party organizations and party members will be able to rally the entire personnel even more closely around the party's policy and decisions and to inspire and mobilize them for dedicated work in honor of the 13th BCP Congress.

The reports submitted by the Political Administration and by Officer Khristo Iliev, party commission secretary, were followed by debates characterized by the specific and practical nature of the statements.

Officer Mitko Veselinov spoke of reorganization in construction output on an intensive basis; Officer Rangel Simov discussed problems of housing construction and the need for drastic quality improvements.

The statement by Lieut Gen Ivan Petrov, construction troops chief of staff, was heard with interest. He discussed unresolved problems in the training of the future construction troops officers and sergeants. He also discussed a number of problems related to order, discipline and upgrading combat readiness.

Officer Boyan Georgiev discussed features of party and political work related to the implementation of the resolutions of the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum and the struggle against negative phenomena; Officer Nikola Koevski spoke on topical problems in the work of the Comprehensive Construction Troops Institute as a strategic link in the process of providing scientific services in construction output.

Interesting statements were made by Hero of Socialist Labor Simeon Trendafilov, officers Doncho Malchev, Ivan Atanasov, Nikolay Petrov, Mikhail Kaltsov and Petur Petrov, and by Nedyalko Nedyalkov, trade union committee chairman.

The statement by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department, was met with exceptional interest (a summary of his statement is published elsewhere).

The delegates to the 20th All-Army Party Conference elected a new party commission. In his concluding words, Lieut Gen Georgi Zhivov, chief of the Political Administration of Construction Troops, expressed his warmest gratitude to the delegates and guests for their activeness and for the frank, honest and critical nature of statements and suggestions. "The conference proved that the party members clearly realize their responsibility. This is a safe guarantee that the military collectives will welcome the 13th Congress with worthy accomplishments and will enter the 9th 5-Year Plan confidently," Lieut Gen Georgi Zhivov emphasized.

At the end, the delegates sent telegrams to the 27th CPSU Congress and the BCP Central Committee. (TD)

Velko Palin's Statement

Sofia TRUDOVO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[Statement by Col Gen Velko Palin head of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

Allow me, first of all, on behalf of the party's Central Committee and personally of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, to greet you, the delegates to the 20th Party Conference of Construction Troops most warmly, and wish you even greater successes in the struggle for the implementation of party resolutions in army life.

Numbered days separate us from an exceptionally important moment in BCP life--its regular 13th Congress. The Congress will draw a balance for the path we

have covered and earmark the directions of the development of the party and the country for the 9th 5-Year Plan and until the year 2000.

The reports submitted by the Political Administration and the Party Commission offer a profound study of the activities of party organizations and party members on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Congress, the National Party Conference and the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum in the life of the armed forces and of the tasks set in the report notes submitted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the BCP Central Committee Politburo. An objective evaluation has been made of results in the implementation of construction and economic tasks assigned to the construction troops in the 8th 5-Year Plan. We cannot fail to note with a feeling of pride that the achievements by the end of 1985 constituted a peak in the development of our specialized military construction organization. Our pride comes from the fact that the indicators of the 8th 5-Year Plan were met comprehensively as early as 7 July 1985. We know that these many figures conceal the tremendous work and efforts of commanders, staffs, political bodies, party, Komsomol and trade union organizations and the entire personnel.

Col Gen Palin further stressed that the forthcoming tasks of the thousands-strong collective were formulated in the light of the new requirements. He then positively rated the conference which proved that harmony and readiness to head the struggle for the implementation of the party's plans for the application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in construction output already exist among construction troop cadres and communists.

The attention of the delegates was drawn also to the application of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution under the conditions of the construction troops and the need to upgrade the combat readiness of the troops, to strengthen the discipline and intensified concern for the way life and recreation of the personnel.

Let me point out, Col Gen Palin went on to say, that the construction troops have done a great deal of work to interpret the assignments set by the February BCP Central Committee Plenum, concretized at the January 1986 Plenum. The leadership increased its attention to problems of scientific and technical progress. Programs and plans for their solution were adopted. Worthy of attention are the steps taken to apply the achievements of scientific and technical progress and new technologies in construction work, increasing mechanization in the most labor-intensive operations, asserting the brigade organization of labor and others.

Thanks to the concern and help of the leadership of the former Ministry of Construction and Organization of Settlements and, personally, of Comrade Grigor Stoichkov, in recent years full cooperation was given to the construction troops for the successful solution of their assignments.

In this connection, the speaker also mentioned Col Gen Vasil Vasilev, chief of construction troops, who dedicated a great deal of efforts for the implementation of the major assignments set by the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the government.

However, Col Gen Palin said, some substantial weaknesses are also allowed to occur in the implementation of the party's course of accelerated application of scientific and technical progress. Adopted programs, plans and measures are not being implemented to the end and persistently. Shortcomings in the workstyle and methods explain weaknesses, such as the unsatisfactory use of mechanization and motor vehicle transportation, which are active productive capital, the slow lowering of the volume of manual and unattractive physical labor, the incomplete use of the new economic approach and its mechanism, omissions in the quality of construction and installation work, and others.

Obviously, a different path must be followed, a path which has been quite clearly indicated by the party, namely, the steady updating of the technical base and the application of new more progressive technologies and engineering and technical solutions; the most efficient utilization of available equipment and mechanization facilities; concern for its maintenance and proper use; the development of model socialist organization of labor and decisive improvements of discipline in all its aspects; maximal utilization of the possibilities of the brigade organization of labor and the piece-rate work method and of moral and material incentives in upgrading labor productivity; constant efforts must be made to promote the skill of management and performing cadres and the entire personnel.

In our view, Col Gen Velko Palin went on to say, the greatest problem of the construction troops arises now: the manner in which they will develop in the immediate future and in the long term. The Main Administration must have a clear idea and forecasts concerning not only today and tomorrow but covering a longer period, until the year 1990 and 2000.

In this connection, he noted the basic problems to be solved, such as making the structure of the forces consistent with the latest party decisions, further improving management and organizing it on a technical base, and upgrading the training and skill of cadres, such as to meet the new requirements.

In terms of the training process in staffs, units and subunits, the criticism was made that with the silent agreement of the command and the Political Administration, compromises with and violations of regulations are allowed. Many exercises either break down or are carried out with major weaknesses. The staff of the forces has lowered its control. The work of the party and Komsomol organizations in strengthening the discipline is unsystematic and insufficiently effective. An atmosphere of intolerance of any violation of discipline and army order has not been established everywhere.

The ways of surmounting specific weaknesses and shortcomings were indicated; the need was emphasized for substantial changes in the work style and method in troop control and staffs of units and in the activities of all officers and sergeants.

Nor were omissions concerning the way of life and recreation of the personnel ignored, for the tasks assigned to the construction troops and the tremendous amount of construction which was carried out during the 8th 5-Year Plan and which must be carried during the 9th is in the hands of officers, sergeants,

privates, foremen and workers. Concern must be shown for these people on a comprehensive basis, so that their responsible assignments may be carried out with readiness and inspiration.

What is particularly important now, said Col Gen Velko Palin in conclusion, is for everyone's work to be based on the resolutions of the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum and the main trends and tasks formulated by the January 1986 Plenum for their further implementation.

We are armed with a new remarkable party document, the draft theses for the 13th BCP Congress, which was published for purposes of nationwide discussion. It scientifically substantiates the BCP Central Committee program and earmarks daring plans for the socialist upsurge of our homeland on the path of scientific and technical progress.

Finally, he expressed his confidence that in honor of the 13th BCP Congress and the 30th anniversary of the historical April Plenum, the party members in the construction troops will dedicate all their strength, knowledge and skills and, as they have always done, will remain in the leading ranks in building and defending the developed socialist society in our homeland.

General Vasilev's Statement

Sofia TRUDOVO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[Statement by Col Gen Vasil Vasilev, chief of construction troops]

[Text] Comrades delegates and guests of the 20th All-Army Party Conference:

The report submitted by the Political Administration discusses the work of political bodies, party organizations and party members during the 8th 5-Year Plan and the last 2 accountability years. These were years marked in capital letters in the history of the construction troops. They are a peak in our participation in building a developed socialist society in our beautiful homeland. Starting with 1956, the April breath has exerted an exceptionally beneficial influence on our progress, forward and upward, with every passing year, leading our troops to the highest level from the time they were established, making them today a powerful military construction organization and the striking fist of the party and the government, enjoying high social recognition.

The chief of construction troops then discussed the most important results of the troops' activities: the fulfillment of the 5-year plan for all indicators 6 months ahead of schedule, earning the labor glory banners and fulfilling the plan of the troops for technical progress and engineering application, and successes achieved in the combat and political training of the personnel. No one can remain indifferent, he said, seeing that together with the building of major projects, such as the Elatsite MOK, the Georgi Damyanov MK, the Madara KTA and the Milling Combine in Sofia and the hundreds of residential blocks in Sofia, Bobov Dol and Pravets, the sites at the Pernik construction complex and the construction in Botevgrad, Pravets and Blagoevgrad Okrug, the Kozloduy SAEK and many others, worthy builders of our socialist homeland are developing

as well. During the 8th 5-Year Plan our ranks included five Heroes of Socialist Labor and more than 4,800 bearers of orders and medals. During the 5-year period we must add to the successes of the construction troops the visit paid to our country by a delegation of the construction and billeting of the Soviet armed forces authorities, headed by the noted military commander Marshal of Engineering Forces of the USSR Nikolay Fedorovich Shestopalov.

The results which were achieved during the 8th 5-Year Plan laid a solid foundation on the basis of which the troops confidently entered 1986--the first year of the 9th 5-Year Plan, the year of the 27th CPSU Congress and 13th BCP Congress, the 30th anniversary of the historical April BCP Central Committee Plenum and a number of other political events. These successes inspire us to carry out even more successfully the new, responsible and more difficult problems which are being steadily entrusted to us; they are a powerful source for the patriotic education of the personnel.

Col Gen Vasil Vasilev expressed his gratitude for successes achieved by the troops, foremen, engineering and technical cadres, political bodies, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the ministries and department with which we work, the okrug party and state leaderships and, personally, to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman.

In my estimate, the chief of construction troops went on to say, the 20th All-Army Party Conference is entirely in step with the requirements of the party decisions. The tone for this was set by the report of the Political Administration, submitted by its chief, Lieut Gen Zhivov.

I accept the critical remarks addressed to me and I believe they should have been substantially more numerous, particularly concerning the development of a radically new work style and method in the leadership of the construction troops and the commands of the units in carrying out the resolutions of the last two BCP Central Committee Plenums.

The chief of construction troops drew the attention of the delegates to several questions, the first of which dealt with the creation of an atmosphere consistent with the economic, political, ideological and military requirements of the scientific and technical revolution taking place in the country. "Everyone must develop the profound conviction," he said, "that today the party demands of us a radical restructuring of our thoughts, actions and work style and methods at each work place and in all areas of activities."

We must consider technical progress as a movement of thousands of people toward the most successful implementation of our assignments.

In this connection, Col Gen Vasil Vasilev discussed the problems of the work at the Comprehensive Construction Troops Institute and the ways of resolving them.

The second problem deals with the work style and methods of commanders of all ranks under conditions of the scientific and technical revolution. The Leninist work style and method demand the fullest possible utilization of the

collective mind, high level discipline and systematic and effective control over the implementation of resolutions by investigating the actual situation, efficiency and competence, simplicity and modesty in behavior, setting the moral example and maintaining a polite and attentive attitude toward people.

The third problem pertains to some aspects of party organization work under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution. Let me emphasize above all, the chief of construction troops stated, that the entire process of reorganization and change must be controlled and directed by the political bodies and party organizations.

In this connection, in discussing the role of the deputy commander institution in political work, Col Gen Vasil Vasilev said: "I cannot imagine even for a minute the troops without deputy commanders for political affairs of all ranks, as representatives of the party, tirelessly working for the implementation of its policy in the construction troops. They have repeatedly confirmed through their activities that they are the worthy heirs of the revolutionary traditions of the deputy commander system during the Patriotic War and immediately after it. Today as well, we have excellent deputy commanders for political affairs in the construction troops, who are in the true meaning of the term commissars a concept which includes honesty, truthfulness, persistence, daring and ability to lead the people for the sake of the good of man and the full victory of the new socialist society.

The chief of construction troops discussed other questions as well, such as upgrading the skill of leading and performing cadres, the need to take decisive measures to improve capital construction, the use of capital assets, quality and the protection and management of the troop buildings.

"Let me express my profound confidence," Col Gen Vasil Vasilev concluded, "that during the 27th Congress of the Great Leninist Party, the party members in the construction troops are tirelessly working at construction sites, recording ever new labor successes which they are presenting as gifts to their beloved party in honor of its 13th Congress. I am equally convinced that after the congress our work will continue ever more efficiently in converting the its decisions into actions and in accelerating the building of a developed socialist society in our dear fatherland, the Bulgarian People's Republic."

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CSO: 2200/104

MILITARY

BULGARIA

CIVIL DEFENSE CHIEF COLONEL GENERAL PAPAZOV INTERVIEWED

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 26 Mar 1986 pp 1-2

[Interview given to Lieutenant Colonel Engineer Veselin Stoyanov by Colonel General Tencho Papazov, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Bulgarian People's Republic Civil Defense: "Major Part of the Unified Defense System of the Country"]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Colonel General, what is the contribution of Civil Defense to strengthening the country's ability to oppose any aggressor?

[Answer] As Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasizes, under contemporary conditions we cannot speak of building an overall efficient defense of the country without a well-organized civil defense on the level of contemporary requirements. The theory and practice of civil defense are shaped and developed as an inseparable part of military science, in accordance with socialist military doctrine and are implemented in complete harmony with the plans for organizing and waging the armed struggle.

In the past 35 years, headed by the BCP, together with the Bulgarian People's Army, Civil Defense (GO) became a reliable shield protecting the peaceful toil of our people. Today it can ensure the stability of the national economy under complex wartime circumstances and protect the population from mass destruction weapons and other means of enemy attack. The okrugs, obshtinas, municipalities and national economic projects have their staffs, services and formations which can successfully engage in rescue and emergency accident-repair work in contaminated centers and in the case of natural disasters and major production accidents. This is confirmed by the results of the struggle for eliminating the consequences of earthquakes, snow storms, floods, fires and other natural disasters and comprehensive civil defense exercises.

The implementation of these assignments is a stern test of the readiness and the moral-political and psychological qualities of the command and rank-and-file personnel of GO formations.

[Question] The problems of upgrading the country's readiness for civil defense are the concern of hundreds of people. However, where are they resolved most successfully?

[Answer] Problems of civil defense preparations are always kept in sight by the leading party and administrative bodies and the public at large. They are better resolved in the following republic services: Medical, Transport, Water Mains and Sewers, Fire Fighting, Order and Security, and others. Significant successes have been achieved in Burgas, Stara Zagora and Lovech Okrugs and the obshtinas in Gabrovo, Blagoevgrad, Asenovgrad, Ruse, Kazanluk, Velingrad, Rudozem, Pomorie, Samokov and others. Civil defense readiness in a number of national economic projects is steadily being enhanced with an increased feeling of responsibility. Noteworthy among such projects are the G. Dimitrov DK in Velingrad, the Surp e Chuk OZ in Gabrovo, the V. Kolarov Cables Plant in Burgas, the N.Y. Vaptsarov MZ and the Sanya Plant in Pleven, the Rekord MK in Plovdiv, the D. Blagoev VTK in Kazanluk, the G. Dimitrov SOTsK in Kurdzhali, the L. Brezhnev SMK in Sofia, the ZMM in Sliven and many others.

[Question] Training the population and the national economic projects in civil defense has its history and traditions. Could you tell us briefly about their origins, relating them to current conditions, when the armed forces have nuclear missiles and other mass destruction weapons?

[Answer] The Bulgarian civil defense is the offspring of the people's regime. Its predecessor was the Local Anti-Aircraft Defense, which was created in our country in 1951 to protect the population from enemy air attacks and to limit the destruction of economically and militarily important targets. The perfecting of enemy assault weapons and methods for delivering them to the targets called for changes in the functions and tasks of the Local Anti-Aircraft Defense. In 1962, following the experience of the Soviet Union, it was reorganized and became the Civil Defense. Under contemporary conditions, Civil Defense has become a factor of strategic significance in ensuring the viability of the state and its survival in a future nuclear war.

According to the party and state documents and resolutions, Civil Defense is an important part of the unified defense system of the country. It covers defense measures carried out in peace- and wartime for the protection of the population and the national economy from mass destruction weapons as well as measures for rescue and urgent restoration work in areas where natural disasters and major production accidents have occurred. The main GO tasks under present circumstances may be reduced to three basic groups: first, tasks related to direct support of the defense of the entire population against all types of assault weapons. The next group applies to measures aimed at upgrading work stability in the most important economic sectors in wartime, such as industry, agriculture, power, communications and transportation. The third group of tasks covers the activities of civil defense forces in eliminating the consequences of an enemy attack, natural disasters or major industrial accidents.

In the past the development of Civil Defense has been related to the profound social, political, economic, scientific and technical and cultural changes which have occurred in our country. The main reason for the fact that today we can emphasize that Civil Defense is organized on a firm foundation and is consistent with contemporary requirements is the fact that throughout its existence it has been led by the Bulgarian Communist Party and its Central Committee and has received selfless aid from the Soviet Union.

[Question] Our people are preparing for a noteworthy event in the country's life: the 13th BCP Congress. Activeness has intensified in all realms of political, economic and social life. How is this upsurge manifested in the specific activities of Bulgarian Civil Defense?

[Answer] Most briefly, in the fact that the aspiration to welcome the great event worthily has spread throughout the entire Civil Defense personnel, manifested in their efforts to expand and consolidate successes in protecting the population and upgrading the resistance of the national economy. Extensive organizational, political and ideological education work is being developed for applying quickly the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution in all areas of GO training. The emphasis is on achieving quality improvements in the organization of scientific research, and invention and rationalization work and the prompt application of positive results. Greater attention is being paid to coordination in research and development and shortening the path from scientific idea to practical implementation, which is important in resolving problems of protecting the population and ensuring the stability of national economic projects in work under wartime circumstances within a shorter time and on a modern level.

A more purposeful search is underway for practical ways and means to upgrade the quality of labor, and to improve the management and notification system by the GO on the basis of comprehensive automation and mechanization, and reducing the time for converting the national economy from a peace- to wartime status and upgrading the efficiency of training and of all measures and activities related to the protection of the population and the national economy. Particular attention is paid to perfecting managerial work and ensuring the necessary incentives and guarantees for maintaining a modern style and standards of management and administration. A new meaning and content is ascribed to the problem of individual and collective discipline and to the struggle against negative phenomena.

[Question] In conclusion, what wishes would you address to our readers?

[Answer] The high-quality solution of the comprehensive, complex and responsible assignments related to the country's defense call for intensified interaction between the civil defense bodies and the corresponding staffs and units of the Bulgarian People's Army. I wish the readers to work even better in army exercises, staff training and practice in matters of interaction and to coordinate their efforts for the further strengthening of the defense power of our socialist homeland...

5003

CSO: 2200/104

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

HISTORY, GROWTH, ACHIEVEMENTS OF NVA OUTLINED

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 41 No 3, Mar 86 (signed to press 12 Feb 86)
pp 232-239

[Article by Gen Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee, GDR minister of national defense: "The National People's Army--an Army for Safeguarding Peace and for the People's Well-Being"]

[Text] "The GDR embodies the historical progress on German soil. It is a cornerstone of peace and Socialism in Europe. The entire republic stands by the commitment made at the time it was founded, namely to take care that never again a war will be started on German soil. The unshakeable doctrine of our state will always be peace. To love peace, to work for peace, to defend peace--this is what dominates the thoughts and actions of the GDR's people and soldiers." (Footnote 1: Erich Honecker, "Love Peace, Work for Peace, Defend Peace," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 22 Jun 84, p 3.) In these terms, the secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and the National Defense Council, Comrade Erich Honecker--speaking at a meeting on 21 June 1984 on the occasion of the Party and State leadership's visit to the ground forces of the National People's Army--assessed the social character, historical significance, and basic state doctrine of the socialist German state and the resultant military policy and pacific mission of its armed forces.

Born in the Struggle for the Safeguarding of Peace

Even at the stage of establishment and organization, defense of peace and prevention of a new war on German soil was the guiding principle of the young workers'-and-farmers' state's armed forces. In 1952, at the Second SED Congress, the then president of the GDR, Wilhelm Pieck, stated: "We do not want war and we will do our utmost to prevent it. But in order to keep the Imperialists from engaging in military adventures in Central Europe, we have to set up strong armed forces of our own, forces having at their command--on the ground, at sea, and in the air-- the full range of modern military equipment." (Footnote 2: Wilhelm Pieck, "Protokoll der Verhandlungen der II. Parteikonferenz der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands" [Minutes of the Second SED Congress], Berlin, 1952, p 216.)

In the 1950's, the Imperialists' desire for new military adventures, the desire to undo the order established in Europe in consequence of World War II,

grew more and more intense in the 1950's and left its mark on the foreign and military policy pursued by the Western powers and the FRG. Just 3 weeks before Wilhelm Pieck's speech, Konrad Adenauer had publicly stated: "The areas lying east of the Elbe and Werra rivers are Germany's unredeemed provinces. So our task is not reunification, but liberation" (Footnote 3: RHEINISCHER MERKUR, Cologne, 20 Jun 52.) And they not only talked about it; they also assembled the requisite forces and created the political prerequisites, above all by incorporating the FRG in the aggressive imperialist pact system.

As early as October 1950, a group of former generals and general staff officers of Hitler's Wehrmacht [Armed Forces] had prepared in a Himmerod (Eifel) monastery a memorandum for Federal Chancellor Adenauer, in which they proposed speedy deployment of 12 West German tank divisions. To counter the alleged "danger from the East," the engagements of these forces--to be equipped with World War II weapons--were to be staged "as offensively as possible." Moreover, "these engagements should be moved as soon as possible onto East German territory." (Footnote 4: Quoted from: MILITAERGESCHICHTLICHE MITTEILUNGEN, Freiburg i.Br., No 1, 1977, p 172.) The former strategists of the Hitler army arrogantly stated that "with the exception of the use of atomic weapons and the destruction of the Baku oil fields, large-scale attacks on Russia probably cannot be launched until the advance of the Russian ground forces is stopped." (Footnote 5: Ibid.)

In the following years, the plans for raising a West German army were fleshed out and the remilitarization of the FRG (in violation of the Potsdam Agreement) by the United States, Great Britain and France was intensified. A federal army of 500,000 troops was to be whistled up within 3 years. To this end, the United States made available to the Bonn Government DM 4 billion worth of armaments--including heavy weapons and equipment for six army divisions and aircraft for the first airforce squadrons.

In February 1955, in the Bundestag [Lower House] debate concerning ratification of the Paris Treaties, Adenauer claimed that U.S. General Gruenther--at that time Commander-in-Chief of all NATO forces in Europe--had stated: "Once we have this important additional German contribution, we will be able on the basis of the entire NATO arsenal realistically to plan a forward strategy for the defense of West Germany." And when a heckler wanted to know whether the term NATO arsenal comprised weapons of mass destruction, the Federal Chancellor replied: "Yes, indeed, atom bombs!" (Footnote 6: Quoted from: Karl Bauer, "Deutsche Verteidigungspolitik 1948-1967, Dokumente und Kommentare" [German Defense Policy 1948-1967, Documents and Commentaries] , Boppard am Rhein, 1968, p 144.) And in regard to the FRG's admission to NATO--which took place in 9 May 1955, 10 years to the day after the Fascist Wehrmacht's unconditional surrender--Adenauer made the following comment: "We have gained powerful allies for the reunification." (Footnote 7: Quoted from: Paul Noack, "Die Aussenpolitik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" [The Foreign Policy of the Federal Republic of Germany], Stuttgart, n.d., p 49.)

The above-mentioned facts--selected from an abundance of incriminating evidence--show that the unleashing of the cold war by the United States, the revival--abetted by the imperialist states and the military-industrial

complex--of German Imperialism and militarism, and the incorporation of the FRG in NATO had sharply increased the threat of war in Europe. Again there was the threatening possibility of a world war being unleashed on German soil. The steps taken in the 1950's by the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist states thus were essentially reactive measures intended to safeguard peace: From the proposals concerning convocation of European security conferences and drafting of a peace treaty to the conclusion of the Warsaw Pact in May 1955; from the establishment of the People's Police in 1952 and the attainment by the GDR of full sovereignty in 1955 to the establishment of the National People's Army in 1956.

The measures to safeguard the GDR's security were necessary, because the most aggressive circles of the imperialist Western powers rejected all proposals concerning establishment of a collective security system, international detente, and peaceful cooperation among states maintaining different social systems and because they supported the West German monopoly bourgeoisie's claim to sole representation and its revanchist goals vis-a-vis the GDR and the other socialist states. Moreover, after the Paris Treaties had come into effect, they began to organize on FRG soil a powerful NATO assault force, a force comprising both conventional weapons and tactical and operational-tactical nuclear missiles and thus constituting the most advanced and best equipped formation of imperialist forces in the world!

When on 14 May 1955 the Warsaw Pact defense organization was established for the protection of Socialism and the safeguarding of peace, there also were created important international and national preconditions for the establishment of the GDR's own armed forces as an integral part of the Joint Forces. At its 24th and 25th sessions in June and October 1955, the SED Central Committee stated that in view of the danger posed by the NATO states the safeguarding of peace was a top priority and that establishment of national armed forces had therefore come to be an absolute necessity. At the 24th session of the Central Committee, Walter Ulbricht stated in regard to the Warsaw Conference: "Peace can be maintained only if the aggressive, imperialist forces in the West know that the German Democratic Republic has taken the requisite measures toward military protection, that the nation's patriotic unity is intact and that in the event of aggression the German Democratic Republic will be aided by strong friends." (Footnote 8: Walter Ulbricht, "Die Warschauer Konferenz und die neuen Aufgaben in Deutschland--zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung" [The Warsaw Conference and the New Tasks in Germany--Observations on the History of the German Workers' Movement], Vol 5, 1954-1956, Berlin, 1960, p 373.)

As a result of the treaty of 20 September 1955 concerning the relations between the GDR and the USSR, important international preconditions were established in regard to the qualitatively new level of our defense measures which was necessitated by the peace-threatening policy of the imperialist Western powers. This treaty affirmed the GDR's national and international sovereignty. The Soviet Union abolished the office of High Commissioner in Germany, and the GDR assumed responsibility for protecting itself. The GDR now was able to meet the military obligations imposed by the Warsaw Pact. On

26 September 1955, protection of the socialist fatherland and of the working people's achievements was declared--in accordance with the constitution--an honorable national obligation of every citizen.

On 3 October 1955, at a meeting near Nochten on the occasion of the Party and State leadership's visit to the Military People's Police, the then minister president of the GDR, Otto Grotewohl, stated: "...we have not forgotten that twice in 50 years the Imperialists dragged us into a world war." He analyzed the aggressive policy of the imperialist Western powers and substantiated the requisite countermeasures of the Warsaw Pact states including the GDR: "We want to keep West Germany's playing with fire from dragging the German people a third time into such a world war. But we can effectively do so only if the warmongers recognize our strength and resolve and if they know that we will nip in the bud any military conflagration." (Footnote 8: Otto Grotewohl, "Im Kampf um die einige Deutsche Demokratische Republik--Reden und Aufsätze" [The Struggle for the United German Democratic Republic--Speeches and Essays], Vol 4, 1954-1956, Berlin, 1959, pp 576-577.)

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the Council of Ministers in subsequent weeks concerned itself with organizing the military defense of the homeland and the protection of the civilian population. On the proposal of the SED's parliamentary deputies, the People's Chamber on 18 January 1956 passed the law concerning establishment of the National People's Army and the Ministry of National Defense. Colonel-General Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, was appointed Minister of Defense. On 1 March 1956, the Ministry of National Defense and the administrative agencies (subsequently called commands) of the air force, the naval forces, and the two military districts began to operate. This date marked the start of the NVA [National People's Army].

Sources of the NVA's Strength

The NVA represents the first army in German history whose sole objective is to protect our socialist achievements and the GDR citizens' peaceful life and prosperous future against enemy attacks and--as an integral component of the socialist defense coalition--to make an adequate contribution to the preservation of peace in Europe.

In the last 3 decades, our National People's Army has honorably discharged its historic mission--namely to protect our achievements and to safeguard peace--and it will continue to discharge this duty in alliance with the Soviet army and the other fraternal armies of the socialist defense coalition. This success and this hope are based above all on factors affirmed by history, actors proving that our armed forces have always justified the trust placed by the working people of our state and of the fraternal countries in the socialist German state's defense capability and that they will conscientiously continue to do so.

What are the most important sources of strength of our National People's Army? From the very beginning, the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist Party has been the principal source of strength of all of the GDR's armed organs and of the National People's Army. Imbuing our armed forces with the socialist spirit,

the Party is the crucial element that guarantees that they are able under any conditions to discharge their responsibilities concerning protection of our socialist development work and preservation of peace. The leadership of the Party affects all processes of the soldiers' political and military training, moral development and psychological preparation and of improvement of their working and living conditions.

From directing the young people's socialist military training and organizing the deployment of the armed forces to guiding the work with reservists--in all of the key processes that determine the readiness for action and fighting strength of the NVA as the cornerstone of the GDR's national defense system, it is the resolutions of the Central Committee and its Politburo and the directives of its secretary general that determine the goals and principles of our peace- and socialism-oriented political and military activities.

Regarding the direct control of the armed forces by the secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the National Defense Council, Comrade Erich Honecker, and the other members of the Party and State leadership, high points are the visits to the individual service branches (e.g. to the ground forces in June 1984 and to the air force/air defense in August 1985) and the presence of Central Committee delegations at the deputies' conferences of the NVA and at the meetings of commanding officers that have become a tradition since the Eggersdorf Talks of June 1957. It is these contacts in particular that manifest the way the comrades of the Central Committee and of the Politburo motivate and inspire the soldiers, the way they give them comradely advice and let them share in their ample experience.

The periodical conferences of the Central Committee and the National Defense Council concerning basic developmental problems of the armed forces are of great importance. Aside from the Party leadership's concern about accomplishment of the political and military tasks involving protection of our socialist development work and preservation of peace and about the military personnel's working and living conditions (which greatly improved after the Eighth SED Congress), the focus of the Central Committee's attention was always on the ideological training of the soldiers to turn them into steadfast, class-conscious fighters. Of crucial importance in this respect was the ability of the Communists and their 3,000 basic organizations in the armed forces to implement the leadership of the Party in every unit in accordance with the time-tested principle: The standard of Party work is the degree of combat-readiness!

The historically significant Politburo resolution of 14 January 1958--"On the Role of the Party in the NVA"--stated: "Every commander, every superior has to be aware of the fact that he is first and foremost a political functionary and that he performs his job on behalf of the party of the working class The Party members in the National People's Army carry a great deal of responsibility in regard to consolidation of the leading role of the Party and enhancement of the Party's authority and prestige. This means that every Party member in the National People's Army has to set an example in his political work, in his personal conduct, and in the performance of military duties." (Footnote 10: MILITAERARCHIV DER DDR, Pt 8730, Sheet 131 and 135.) What with this exemplary work of the Communists, the implementation of one-man

command as an integral whole of political and military leadership by the commanders and all superiors, the everyday struggle of the Party collectives for outstanding training results and solid achievements in the socialist competition, our National People's Army has at its disposal a priceless reservoir of strength which mobilizes all military personnel to accomplish the tasks assigned.

An extremely important source of strength of our armed forces is the unity of Party, people, and army--the internal stability of our socialist political and social system which is also reflected in the citizens' attitude toward national defense. The unconditional support of the NVA by the workers, cooperative farmers, and all other working people, above all by the young generation, is manifested in various ways. For at the dividing line between Socialism and Imperialism, between the Socialist defense coalition and the aggressive North Atlantic Pact, our boys and girls learn at an early age--and from their own experience--that peace must be safeguarded and that our soldiers perform an important service to that end. Dozens of age groups of young GDR citizens have by now discharged their bounden duty. Hundreds of thousands of young people have completed their military service, bent on protecting Socialism and peace. It goes without saying that many of them had to overcome difficulties and problems. But all of them experienced the socialist German army as a school of instruction in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

An important link between the people and the armed forces, the military commands--formerly centers for the recruitment of volunteers--have now come to be efficient complementing and mobilization organs. In trustful collaboration with the local party and state organs and with enterprises and social organizations, they aim to ensure that the large pool of reservists built up in the 30 years since the establishment of the NVA is kept in a state of political-ideological, physical and military readiness for national defense. In this respect, the reservists' collectives are assuming increasing importance.

The fact that today the NVA has at its disposal well-trained and well-armed mechanized rifle and tank divisions, air defense divisions, and flotillas--forces that have again and again been tested in numerous manoeuvres of the Warsaw Pact's Joint Forces--is due not only to our officers, ensigns, NCOs and ship's mates, soldiers and sailors, but also to all of the GDR's working people! Through hard work, they created the economic preconditions necessary for independently producing--or exporting from socialist fraternal countries--advanced command and combat equipment. Most of the infantry weapons, motor vehicles, communications and engineering equipment is produced in the GDR, and GDR enterprises perform practically all of the construction work and produce all of the billeting equipment, clothing, personal equipment, and foodstuffs.

That the Party, the people, and the armed forces form an integral whole is also reflected in the work performed by army units helping to repair the damage caused by natural disasters or adverse weather conditions or to solve crucially important economic problems--such as are encountered, for example, in open-pit lignite mines, in chemical plants, or in the transportation sector. In the 1950's and 1960's, a great many army units were year after

year called upon to supply personnel and equipment for helping the socialist farmers to bring in the grain and root crop harvest.

Regarding the military safeguarding of peace, our armed forces derive enormous strength from the tight integration in the ranks of the socialist defense coalition, from the unbreakable political and military ties with the Soviet Army and the other Warsaw Pact armies, and from the unanimous resolve of the fraternal armies' political and military leadership.

As is well known, the United States and the other NATO states are spending a lot of money--on projects ranging from research facilities to radio and television stations--in order to undermine the cooperation, friendship and comradeship-in-arms among the socialist states and their armies and to obstruct the consolidation of our fraternal alliance. Trying to do this to us, however, they have been running their head against a brick wall, and all the immense efforts and expenditures intended to undermine the NVA's fighting spirit and the comradely relations with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies have been of no avail. On the contrary: Both the trust in the SED and the CPSU and the comradely relations with the "regiment next door" have become stronger and stronger, while the cooperation--including the mutual replaceability--has grown closer. Of immense importance in this regard has been the constant support of our armed forces by the comrades-in-arms of the glorious Soviet Army, by the commanding officers of the Joint Forces, and by the closely cooperating units of the Soviet Armed Forces in Germany.

This brings us to another extremely important source of strength in regard to the NVA's successful safeguarding of peace: The creativity and group-related initiative of its members, their military discipline and fighting spirit. It is well known that the fighting strength of an army is determined by the courage and political-moral makeup of its soldiers. The confidence they have in the political and military leadership, in the reliability of their weapons and the quality of their training, and the partisan position they take vis-a-vis the allied forces and vis-a-vis the armies of other states and pact systems are of crucial significance in this respect.

This being so, great emphasis has always been placed on the political-ideological work done in the NVA by the Party organs, Party organizations and all Communists; in this work, they aim for effectiveness and close contact with the people, making use of the advanced possibilities offered by television, radio and the press, but also devoting special attention to personal dialog in a trustful atmosphere and to open and aggressive discussion in Party and FDJ [Free German Youth] groups. According to the resolution passed by the Politburo of the SED Central Committee on 11 June 1985, the objective is persuasively to make clear to the soldiers "that the meaning of being a soldier in Socialism lies in safeguarding peace and through great vigilance and readiness for combat to keep war from breaking out."

Steadfastly Guarding Peace and Socialism

By creatively using all of these factors and sources of strength for the military safeguarding of peace, the NVA has over 3 decades been in a position --as an integral part of the of the Warsaw Pact member states' Joint Forces--

to make an ever-growing contribution to the defense of Socialism and the safeguarding of peace in Central Europe. In numerous operational-tactical field and staff exercises and in tests of readiness for mobilization and action, our formations and units have demonstrated their growing military expertise. In the large-scale maneuvers and naval and air defense exercises of our military coalition, the NVA staff officers and troops were awarded high marks by the commander-in-chief of the Joint Forces. One need only mention here important maneuvers such as "Quartett" (1963) and "Comradeship in Arms" (1970 and 1980), which were staged on GDR territory under the command of the then minister of defense, General Heinz Hoffmann.

In these and many other field exercises, the NVA showed that as an equal partner of the fraternal armies it had come to be a powerful and combat-ready component of the Joint Forces and that side by side with the Soviet forces in Germany--at the boundary dividing the two global systems and their strongest forces--it was steadfastly standing guard to protect peace and Socialism. Similarly, in all international crises, in the face of aggressive or subversive inroads by the class enemy or of political provocations or demonstrative military acts by imperialist circles, our National People's Army proved its worth and honorably carried out all orders of the workers' and farmers' state concerning protection of the borders, air space, territorial waters, and socialist achievements. Regarding periods of military alert and resolute action, mention should be made of the fall of 1956, both summer and fall of 1961, the fall of 1962, the spring of 1965, the summer of 1968, and the winter of 1980/81.

But also in so-called normal times, our comrades in the Air Defense Duty System and in the operations centers of the naval and ground forces do outstanding work--day after day--in protecting Socialism and the peaceful work of our citizens. They keep a sharp eye on all NATO maneuvers and troop movements, especially those in the vicinity of our borders. They also help to analyze the reconnaissance activities of NATO ships and aircraft and to thwart dangerous advances of such forces. Again and again, they have been demonstrating their reaction speed in the scrambling of fighter planes and in the deployment of anti-aircraft missile units, whenever foreign tactical aircraft approached GDR air space in violation of the international flight regulations.

All of the efforts put forth by the NVA members are directed toward a focal point--toward the task of maintaining the degree of fighting power and combat-readiness necessary for enabling the GDR always to meet its obligations to the Warsaw Pact and for depriving any imperialist aggressor of the hope of ever being able to launch a successful attack against our country and our allies. In this connection, the resolution adopted by the Politburo of the SED Central Committee on 11 June 1985 states: "In alliance with the forces of the USSR and of the other Warsaw Pact states, the National People's Army helps to maintain the military-strategic equilibrium and to ensure that in attacking a country belonging to the Socialist camp the aggressor takes a deadly risk. This is our soldiers' most important contribution to the implementation of the SED policy intended to protect peace, the socialist community, and the well-being of the people."

To help maintain the military-strategic equilibrium and to uphold the fighting power and combat-readiness of our troops so as to protect us against surprise attacks and to enable us to take action under any conditions will always be a priority task, because NATO's military command is directing increased attention to the surprise factor as a "fighting power booster: They are trying systematically to increase the NATO troops' capability of immediate attack--from their barracks or from a field exercise--on the Warsaw Pact armies. During NATO's annual fall manoeuvres, the bulk of its ground forces is deployed along the borders of both the GDR and the CSSR, and numerous units of its naval forces are poised for attack on either side of the Baltic Sea approaches.

Moreover, the most aggressive circles in the United States are intent on ringing in a new round of the arms race; opposing all proposals of the Warsaw Pact states and the truly epochal disarmament program of the Soviet Union, they continue to cling to their "star war" plans, to their desire to upset the strategic equilibrium. Our soldiers are also quite concerned about the fact that apart from engaging in preparations for the deployment of offensive weapons in space, the United States and leading NATO circles are continuing, indeed intensifying their long-term armament program--ranging from reinforcement of combat-ready units and mobilization cadres to production of new types of medium- and short-range missiles, bombers, missile cruisers, and tanks.

The soldiers of the National People's Army give unqualified support to all peace initiatives advanced by the USSR, the GDR, and the other socialist states. They deeply respect the intensive efforts put forth by our Party and State leadership and by Comrade Erich Honecker, who want to smooth the way for a coalition of common sense and goodwill and to help peace in the world to victory. They truly appreciate every gesture of goodwill and every sign of realism and common sense in the capitalist countries.

As soldiers of peace, we are totally behind the latest Soviet proposals submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev--to the effect that the world be rid of all nuclear weapons by the end of this millennium, that the arms race in space be prevented, and that all chemical weapons be destroyed as soon as possible.

But as long as there still are forces at work in the world that aim to obtain a military advantage, military superiority over Socialism, because they think a war against Socialism can be won, we are compelled by our responsibility for the protection of the socialist achievements and for the lives and the future of our working people and children to do our utmost to strengthen the defense capability of the first German workers' and farmers' state.

In the assurance that the 11th SED Congress will set new, worthwhile goals for our working people, we are going to make every effort politically and economically to strengthen the GDR, to protect our socialist achievements, to maintain and augment our nation's material and cultural wealth, and to repulse all attacks on our political and social system.

This is the spirit that imbued the NVA's Party elections. In all areas--from the interpersonal contacts to the deputies' conference of the Party

organizations--one thing was obvious: Loyal to the Central Committee headed by its secretary general, Comrade Erich Honecker, and closely allied with the glorious Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact, the Communists of all NVA branches, special units, and services are willing and ready to do their utmost--in honor of the 11th SED Congress and of the 30th anniversary of the NVA--to attain even greater achievements in the service of peace and for the benefit of the people!

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CSO: 2300/284

POLITICS

ALBANIA

REPORTAGE ON ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN TRADE UNIONISTS

African, Arab, Others Arrive

AU301025 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, 30 April (ATA)--At the invitation of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, the representative of the African Trade Union Unity Organisation E.K. Gbolu, the administrative secretary of this organisation, of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions Marwan Khalil, chief of the Information Department of this confederation, of the General Workers' Center of Brazil Renildo Souza, vice-president for the North Eastern Region, of the General Union of the Working People of Ecuador Gustavo Jaramillo Rivas, member of the leadership of this union, of the Trade Unions Federation of Egypt Mohamed Il Fiki, president of the Trade Union of the Working People of the Press, of the Trade Unions Revolutionary Opposition of Britain Sam Mathuse and the Vice President of the Trade Unions of the Working People of Communication of Greece Vasilis Papstafidas arrived in our country to attend the May Day celebrations. [all names as received]

The delegations were welcomed at the airport by the Secretaries of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania Nimet Cani and Strati Marko.

Nigerian, Portuguese Representatives

AU011505 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tirana, 1 May (ATA)--At the invitation of the General Council of TUA, the representatives of the Congress of Labour of Nigeria, James Oladipo Osummo, vice-president of the Union Services Working People and the representative of the General Union of the Working People of Portugal Gide Vijera, member of the National Council of this union, arrived in our country to take part in the May Day celebration.

The delegations were received at the airport by the Secretary of the General Council of the TUA, Shenasi Zenelaj, etc.

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CSO: 2100/39

POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP PAPER ON DEMOCRATIC EDUCATIONAL ROLE OF COURTS

AU201556 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 Apr 86 pp 3-4

[Article by Aranit Cela, president of the Supreme Court of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania: "People's Courts--Organs that Dispense Justice"]

[Excerpts] The people's courts constitute a system of special organs within our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, with the role of dispensing justice. As always, on 27 April the people will elect judges and assistant adjudicators by free and direct ballot, a significant indicator of the deeply democratic character of our judicial system. A simple confrontation with this fact suffices to show the totally undemocratic character of the judicial systems in bourgeois and revisionist countries. In the overwhelming majority of these countries judges are appointed from above and are not elected by the people.

The role of the assistant adjudicators in our country differs totally from that of "juries" in bourgeois countries. These latter are loyal servants of the machinery of bourgeois justice in its repression of the masses of the people, and in fact exercise very little authority over court proceedings, since power is concentrated totally in the hands of the professional judge. Our legislation on court proceedings gives the assistant adjudicators rights equal to those of all the other members of the judicial body. It is otherwise in bourgeois courts, where juries play merely the role of observers, exercising only the right of determining guilt, while the sentencing is completely under the authority of the professional judge.

The democratic character of our courts is evident not only in their organization, but in their manner of working. Courtrooms with open doors, and the participation of working people in the courtroom, are fundamental democratic principles of our judicial system. In this way the working masses are given the practical opportunity of exercising control over the court, the masses' relationship with the courts is strengthened, their trust in the organs of justice increased, and as a result of the authority of these organs also grows. This is one aspect. Another aspect concerns the regular duty of judges and assistant adjudicators to render an account of their work. They render account to the party, to the working people's collective that elected them and, to representatives bodies. Constant tightening of control and increasing demands for account-rendering, as was again strongly underlined at the 13th and 14th AWP Central Committee Plenums, not only increase the sense of responsibility of judges and assistant

adjudicators, but also help the working masses achieve a deeper knowledge of the working of justice, and enable them to intervene for their improvement. When one of the judges or assistant adjudicators abuses and loses the trust of the people, the electors can revoke his mandate at any time.

The 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum again demanded that the organs of justice should always combine in mature fashion their enforcement of the law with educational work. The fundamental principle is to prevent any manifestation of liberalism and petit bourgeois sentimentality in the court's application of the law. Our organs of justice must heed and draw the appropriate conclusions from the tasks laid down by the 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum, demanding that the organs of justice should combat each of the occasions, noticed from time to time, when under the label of "penal policy" liberal attitudes have been shown, on various excuses, toward repeated offenses by some managers. It is the duty of judges to pay more attention to this matter, and in each actual case to appreciate correctly, objectively, and with party-mindedness, the kind and degree of punishment, since we know that punishment itself, in our country, has an educational purpose.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP JOURNAL ON CONSOLIDATION OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY

AU231126 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Issue No 3, Mar 86

[Arben Bakllamaja article: "The Development and Protection of Socialist Property Require Comprehensive and Constant Effort"]

[Excerpts] The dynamic growth of social product and of national revenues, the party has stressed, constitutes a capital question for the construction of socialism relying on our own forces.

But despite the great past and present effort by the party and its instruments to fulfill the plan in all its quantitative and qualitative indicators, there have been cases in the past and there are cases now when sectors, economic enterprises, and agricultural cooperatives do not pay proper attention to all production indicators. Despite the blows struck against globalism, the concept that the overall industrial or agricultural production constitutes the first and last indicators by which the work done is measured, for good or bad, still exists among a considerable number of cadres and working people. Consequently, in addition to the positive results attained in the previous year, there were also failures in the fulfillment of planned tasks in some branches and sectors of the economy, particularly with regard to some particular headings of the plan and the economic and financial indicators. It is a fact that weather difficulties did play a role in this, but the shortcomings were also due to weaknesses in the organizational and management work of certain cadres and leading organs, tendencies of globalism and unilateralism in plan fulfillment, which are also nurtured by the mistaken working method of certain party and state and economic organs which continue to assess the work of the lower organs and demand an accounting primarily mainly with regard to the global fulfillment of plans or to some major production indicators alone, underrating those indicators pertaining to assortment, quality, and particularly financial results.

The struggle against the tendency to fulfill plans globally and against liberal attitudes toward these matters constitutes one of the major aspects of the work of party organs and organizations and of its instruments, because behind every planned task, behind every planned product, there lies a definite party policy, which must be implemented unflinching, there lies a real need of society, which must be met.

As a result of a narrow understanding of this, production and distribution are not infrequently not viewed as being one unit, as links in socialist reproduction.

Some enterprise managers think only about raising production, but show little concern about the destination of this product, about whether it serves society, and so forth. But failing to view production and distribution as one unit means creating difficulties for expanded socialist reproduction, which normally takes place when the products conclude their journey to the consumers and serve them, and not when they remain in the warehouses of the producers and transporters.

The 13th AWP Central Committee plenum severely criticized cases when some products that had been produced and were in demand among consumers were distributed belatedly owing to lack of coordination between the producing and transportation enterprises and set out concrete tasks to ensure that the question of production and distribution be viewed as a unit from the planning to the implementation stages.

The strengthening of the regimen of thrift is an objective possibility created by social property itself and an essential prerequisite in increasing production, relying entirely on our own internal material and financial resources. The struggle to implement the planned tasks in accordance with a strict regimen of thrift therefore constitutes an important objective of the work of the party organs and organizations, as well as of the state and economic organs. What is of prime importance in strengthening the regimen of thrift, the 13th AWP Central Committee stressed, is that everyone should understand properly and bear in mind the party's orientation that "there is no expenditure without revenues." From this viewpoint, the tendency to incur expenditures without properly calculating the revenues to be derived is a harmful one, as is the tendency to demand expenditures and investments over and above the limits stipulated, without linking them with a prior increase in revenues.

Being a distinguishing trait of socialist production relations, the socialist attitude toward property has been increasingly strengthened. We see this in the growing solicitude and concern of the working masses in the protection and proper management of varied material values, in the growth of revolutionary vigilance in protecting common property against evil-doers, in the struggle and efforts of the working people to overcome difficulties and so forth.

But the analyses and discussions held on the question of property show that there are also alien manifestations in attitudes toward socialist property. For example, cases of misuse of raw materials are observed, resulting from carelessness in the warehouses or on the open sites where such materials are kept, as well as cases of exceeding the norms pertaining to the utilization of raw and other materials, cases of misappropriation of some materials and their utilizations for personal need or for private activity. These actions primarily affect socialist production relations, hinder production and socialist accumulation, and reduce the efficiency of the economy.

Experience shows that without first combatting and eradicating alien concepts, it is impossible to implant a socialist concept and psychology of work and property. The struggle against alien concepts and attitudes, against indifference and acceptance of sick situations therefore constitutes currently a primary task of the party organizations in the work that is being done to strengthen a socialist attitude toward social property.

In socialism the establishment, development, administration, and protection of social property are matters concerning the owners of the means of production themselves. In one way or another, all the working people in a socialist society have direct links with this property. This constitutes also an objective base in creating one single front not only with regard to the work of developing and administering property, but also against evil-doers and those who harm property, against those who misappropriate common property.

The new situation created following Comrade Enver Hoxha's death gave rise to the great movement of the workers' class "standard-bearer of the implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings," which assumed concrete forms with positive results in production and elsewhere. This showed once again that political and ideological motivations provide a powerful stimulus in improving the practical activity of the working people in the field of production and in other fields of life. This is also a manifestation of a higher and more mature degree of awareness toward work and socialist property, of a more correct understanding of the relationship of interests.

On this basis, the party poses the task that these motivations should become permanent and should be constantly strengthened. But this requires that the party's entire work be further revitalized, building a subtler method and style of work compatible with the revolutionary fervor and spirit of the working masses.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

SYMPOSIUM ON ALBANIA UNDER HOXHA IN DAR ES SALAAM

AU101126 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, 10 April (ATA)--The faculty of justice of the University of Dar es Salaam in cooperation with the embassy of the PSR of Albania in Tanzania organised in one of the halls of this university on 8 April, the symposium on the topic: "The Experience of the Socialist State, the Law and Economy; Albania Under Leadership of Enver Hoxha." Present were the premier of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, Seif Sharif Hamad [name, title as received], the vice-rector of the "Sokoine" University, Mikolas Kuhanga, deans, professors, pedagogues, lecturers, representatives of the press and propaganda organs, friends and well-wishers of our country. Present were also representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to Tanzania.

The opening speech was made by the premier of Zanzibar Seif Sharif Hamad, who said among others that the relations between Tanzania and Albania are linked with the history of the two countries, with the aspirations of our two peoples for freedom and independence. In the past Tanzania and Albania have been under the rule of the foreign powers and have been exploited. Now they maintain the same stand towards oppression, discrimination, exploitation and imperialism.

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CSO: 2100/39

POLITICS

ALBANIA

BRIEFS

GREETINGS TO DENMARK'S QUEEN--Tirana, 16 April (ATA)--The president of the presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the queen of Denmark, Margarethe II. "The commemoration of the National Day of Denmark grants me the pleasure to convey to you my sincere greetings and the best wishes for the happiness and prosperity fo the Danish people." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 16 Apr AU] /12232

GREETINGS TO SYRIAN PRESIDENT--Tirana, 17 April (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz Al-Asad: "On occasion of your National Day, I have the pleasure that on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you the fervent greetings and to the friendly Syrian people the best wishes for fresh success in the constant development and progress of the country as well as in the defence of the homeland from the imperialist-Zionist plots. "I wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries develop uninterruptedly in favour of our two peoples and of the struggle against imperialism." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 17 Apr AU] /12232

GREETINGS TO ZIMBABWE'S BANANA--Tirana, 18 April (ATA)--The president of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Canaan Banana: "The celebration of the National Day of the Republic of Zimbabwe gives me the satisfaction, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you cordial greetings and to the friendly Zimbabwean people the best wishes for new successes in the development and all-sided progress of the country. I express my conviction that the relations of friendship and collaboration between our two countries will develop and strengthen constantly in the interest of our two peoples and of the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 18 Apr 86 AU] /12232

GREETINGS TO SIERRA LEONE--Tirana, 19 April (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia has sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, Liaka Stevens: "On occasion of the celebration of your National Day, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the

People's Assembly and in my name, I extend to you cordial greetings and the best wishes for the well-being and prosperity of the friendly people of Sierra Leone." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 19 Apr 86 AU] /12232

GREEK ENVOY'S RECEPTION--On the occasion of the National Day of the Greek Republic, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Apostolos Papasliotis, yesterday evening gave a reception in the Dajti Hotel. Among those attending the reception were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, the minister for foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Tirana District, Llambi Gegprifti, the president of the Academy of Sciences, Dr Aleks Buda, deputies of the People's Assembly, workers in science, culture, art, the press, and other guests. Also present were heads and officials of diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [ATA report: "Reception of the Ambassador of the Greek Republic"] [Text] [Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Mar 86 p 4 AU] /12232

GREETINGS TO NETHERLAND'S QUEEN--Tirana, 30 April (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the queen of Holland, Beatrix: "The celebration of your National Day avails me of the opportunity in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name to convey to you sincere greetings and the best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the people of Holland." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 30 Apr 86 AU] /12232

YAR ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Tirana, 30 April (ATA)--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Arab Republic of Yemen, Alkyz Cerga presented the credentials to the president of the Arab Republic of Yemen, 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih. Present at the ceremony on the occasion were the vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Yemen, 'Ali 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani the chief chamberlain of the president, Ahmed Aratira, [spelling as received] etc. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 30 Apr 86 AU] /12232

IRAQI ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Tirana 30 April (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received on 29 April the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Mamdu 'Abd Al-Hamid, who presented the credentials. Present at the ceremony of the overhanding of the credentials were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihhat Tozaj; Director of Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Agolli; and the chief of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kostaq Cifligu. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 30 Apr 86 AU] /12232

CSO: 2100/39

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NEW STATUTES STRESS PARTY'S LEADING ROLE

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The statutes of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia which were adopted, with modifications, by the 27th CPCZ Congress express the party's mission and role in the stage of building a developed socialist society. The modifications primarily call for further strengthening the party's leading role in all sectors of social life, improving the style and method of party work and increasing the avantgarde role of the party in accelerating our social and economic development.

It must be frankly stated that building a new society and developing and perfecting it is impossible without increasing the role of the party, its managing agencies as well as the basic organizations in resolving problems of social and economic development. "Its leading role will naturally increase with further development of socialist society," is stated in the preamble of the statutes and at the same time it stresses that the main tasks of the party at the present stage is to carry out the program of building a developed socialist society and make further progress toward communism. The party is striving "for systematic and universal improvement of socialism, for the full and efficient exercise of its capabilities and advantages in accelerating social and economic development...for comprehensive development of production forces..."

Changes in the statutes are based especially on the extent, depth and complexity of the internal and foreign political tasks which we must absolutely resolve and which place substantially higher demands on standards of party leadership and management. The matter is one of concentrating the energy of the party and of all society on "the dynamic development of the national economy by intensifying it, above all by accelerating progress in research and development and international socialist economic integration." It means developing the creative powers, activity and initiative of the people, "increasing the work and expansion of the political system, consolidating the community of the peoples and nationalities of our country on the principles of socialist internationalism and the federated organization of the state, the continuous strengthening of the social, political and ideological unity of the people,...and the universal harmonious development of the individualness and intellectual and cultural life of society." Unquestionably this also includes the need to participate actively in

joint measures for the defense and security of the countries of the socialist community.

Characteristic of the CPCZ statutes is strict observance of Lenin's principles and norms in the structure, life and activity of the party. The basic pillar of membership is agreement with its program and its active implementation, observing the principle of democratic centralism, intraparty democracy, uniform party discipline, the principle of collectivism, development of criticism and self-criticism and strengthening the party's outreach to the mass of workers. In the 17th article of the statutes it specifically states: "Party offices and organizations will apply Lenin's principles and methods of management, promote Lenin's style in party work and at all sectors of national, public and economic administration, maintaining the unity of ideological, organizational and management activity and will work to reinforce state and work discipline."

On the eve of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ we often look back, returning to the early days in order to draw strength for new struggles and also for instruction. We see historic changes such as were possible only under the leadership of a tempered, united, revolutionary Marxist party and with the combined work of all people.

It is no different now when we have begun to apply the strategy of speeding up our economic, social and national development founded on intensive application of progress in research and development. Demands on the party are constantly increasing. "The intent of the modifications submitted to the congress is to help make the statutes conform to new requirements so that the party can implement its leading role more effectively, that the role of party offices and organizations and the responsibility of every communist may be increased and to strengthen the control function of the party," said Gustav Husak at the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The necessity of increasing its leading role as generally inevitable under new historic conditions is also clearly characteristic of the new edition of the CPSU Program adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. The growth of the leading role of the party is based on such fundamental factors as the increasing dimension and complexity of tasks in accelerating economic and social development, the necessity of formulating and systematically implementing policies for ensuring the fulfillment of these tasks, the expansion of the political system, intensification of socialist democracy, the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theories, intensification of universal cooperation and consolidating the solidarity of socialist countries and the deterioration of foreign political conditions as a result of the growing aggressiveness of imperialism. This also fully applies to the activity of the CPCZ.

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CSO: 2400/242

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

IMPLEMENTATION OF CONGRESS CONCLUSIONS EXPLAINED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "To the Forefront of the Struggle to Implement the Congress Program"]

[Excerpts] The resolution of the 17th Congress enjoins all the party agencies, organizations, communists in government, economic and social agencies, organizations and institutions to consistently implement the political line of action as set forth by the congress.

What is most important now for the work of the party? First of all, not to lose time in implementing the conclusions of the congress. It is not necessary to wait for instructions from above on how to detail the adopted conclusions, but in all instances, in district, municipal and regional committees of the party as well as in the basic organizations to immediately develop an approach for fulfilling the tasks by concrete actions.

During discussion, many suggestions will certainly be put forward on how to carry out this or that point of the congress conclusions. No good idea or experience must be overlooked. No voice, even if it is not totally and absolutely correct, should be left unheard. Most of all, a critical voice. Without criticism, as was emphasized from the congress platform, one cannot imagine how a healthy development of the party could be possible.

At stake is the creation of an atmosphere conducive to uncovering shortcomings and to mobilizing the forces for overcoming them. A constructive exchange of opinion, a critical analysis of the results of work, an honest evaluation of the situation in the workplaces, a willingness to see shortcomings, and above all knowing how to find solutions--all this is essential for the way each basic organization works.

To debate the conclusions of the 17th congress also means that each organization should give serious thought to what the task of communist working in social organizations of the National Front is, think through how the party groups will debate the congress documents, what will be the personal share of responsibility of each member and candidate of the party. It presupposes the mobilization of the entire member base.

The main effort of a basic organization must be targeted explicitly at the realization of tasks given by the economic and social programs. The congress designated them as the principal battlefield, where further successes of the country will be determined. These are tasks reaching into all areas of social life. The struggle for intensification, technological development, realization of structural changes, substantial improvement of the mechanism of management and planning--all this requires new, creative approaches, courage and socialist spirit of enterprise, a more resolute overcoming of stereotypes and technological conservatism, and more activity in changing deep-rooted, obsolete ideas and thinking.

The basic, determining effort of party organizations must be, of course, concentrated on creating such conditions that would provide for an equitable fulfillment of the plan during the course of the entire year.

In the forefront stands the personal example of a communist, his ability to combine organizational work with education, explain the congress line of action to all co-workers, so that they understand it well. And above all, so that each of them understands that even he can lend a hand: by being responsible in his work, by strictly observing work and technological discipline, by thinking about how to work with less effort but with better results.

The 17th congress discussed and approved a demanding but realistic program for continuing to build socialism in our country during the next 5-year period, with a view toward the year 2000. That it is capable of being realized is evidenced by the fact that it speaks to the interests and desires of the working people of our country, and is in harmony with the efforts of all the revolutionary and progressive forces to ensure a peaceful and happy life in the world. Now it is up to us, all the communists, to call forth and organize the powerful energy of creative work and concrete actions of the broadest strata of our people, and direct it toward a consistent fulfillment of the tasks of the congress program.

As Gustav Husak emphasized in the conclusion of the Political Report of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party: "always, when we were faced with new tasks, our party showed the ability to mobilize its forces and the forces of the broad stratum of the people for their realization, and proved its historical calling as the vanguard of the working class, of the working masses. We are convinced," said the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, "that it will be no different now. The dedication, conscious discipline, enthusiasm and determination with which communists will take their place in the forefront of the great struggle for the implementation of the program, which we will adopt at this congress, will play the decisive role."

12605/12951
CSO: 2400/245

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SPOT CHECK REVEALS WIDESPREAD ABSENTEEISM

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Apr 86 p 3

[Excerpt] One can say about some anecdotes that they really reflect life experience. I think that this applies very well to the following: A reporter asks a foreman at a construction site: "How many people work here?" and he receives this answer: "Up to ten o'clock, all of them."

Naturally, this anecdote would not apply to all workplaces. Most of our construction workers meet their tasks honestly and conscientiously. However, in some places--again, confirmed by a check on working hours in Strakonice Okres--the above anecdote would not be outdated or removed from reality. This is especially the case of the local okres construction enterprise where a check was made at 12 different workplaces. At some workplaces the control offices did not find anything wrong and left them without criticism. In many other cases, however, they found numerous irregularities.

For example, at the construction site of the secondary school of fisheries in Vodnany, everything was in order at 1:30 P.M. on the day of the check. However, during the next check at 2:55 P.M., the entire construction site was already closed down and no work was being done in spite of the fact that the working hours set in the internal directives of the enterprise's manager are from 6:45 A.M. to 3:15 P.M. When the control offices subsequently checked the work records, these showed that on the day the check was made all employees had full time to their credit.

The control office simultaneously visited another place in Vodnany, namely, the reconstruction site of the Hotel Blanice. Here too, nobody was at work at 2:45 P.M. Foreman Jaroslav Dubsky later explained the premature departure of workers from the site by the fact that they were entitled to leave earlier because they had worked overtime the day before. However, he did not keep any record of overtime hours and thus was unable to prove what he alleged.

Other shortcomings in observing working hours (recording the names of those who started the morning shift, of those who ended the shift, and of overtime hours) were also found at construction sites in Strakonice--involving the reconstruction of the Hotel White Rose and at the construction site of a new surgical wing of the local hospital. There, on the day the check was made, 12 workers ended their labors as early as 10:00 A.M. However, their records

showed that they worked the entire 8 ½ hours. Responsibility for keeping the records in this case belonged to foreman Karel Toman. He tried to explain the fact that the workers had left early by stating that he made a mistake in taking note of their departure time and that the scope of his responsibility at the construction site was not completely clear.

What was the real reason for the early departure of the entire shift? This is worth noting: to celebrate the retirement of a co-worker.

We would continue in the enumeration of uncovered irregularities which must be characterized as violations of the labor code of the okres construction enterprise, of the order and directives of the enterprise manager, and of the principles of control in the national economy and state administration.

For example, the checks disclosed that the workers at the construction site of the basic school in Lidicka Street drank beer with an alcohol count of 11 percent, that incorrect procedures were adopted in recording working hours, that workers left the construction site without the knowledge of the center's chief, etc. Indeed, too many faults were found during the checks. These also showed that the foremen responsible for checking on working hours could not at times do so effectively because they are simultaneously in charge of two or more construction sites. For this reason, even the internal control system of the enterprise could not work effectively.

The People's Control Committee of the Strakonice Okres National Committee ordered the manager of the okres construction enterprise Stanislav Lenc to take care of uncovered irregularities, eliminate their causes and introduce disciplinary measures. He complied. However, the People's Control Committee disagreed with the disciplinary measures taken by him. For example, the foremen who failed to carry out their responsibilities were only reprimanded or admonished. In the end, the manager of the okres construction enterprise accepted disciplinary measures directly affecting 10 leading workers of the enterprise--from the deputy manager for production down to the heads of construction sectors and foremen. All of them will get smaller quarterly bonuses, reduced by Kcs 200 to 500.

1277/12951
CSO: 2400/247

POLITICS

POLAND

PRESS PERSONNEL CHANGES, MEDIA DEVELOPMENTS

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 3, Mar 86 pp 53-58

[Excerpts] Chronicle:

1 Jan--Zbigniew Godlewski was appointed deputy editor-in-chief of WIADOMOSCI SKIERNIEWSKIE.

1 Jan--Edward Lewandowski was appointed deputy editor-in-chief of ODGLOSZY.

1 Jan--Marek Siwiec was appointed editor-in-chief of STUDENT.

1 Jan--Jan Skarbowski was appointed editor-in-chief of the editorial staff of the Krakow Cultural Miscellaneous KRAK.

1 Jan--Jacek Bledowski resigned as deputy editor-in-chief of GLOS SZCZECINSKI.

9 Jan--The Press Council under the chairmanship of Jozef Krolikowski met in Warsaw. The development of the material-technical base of the media in 1986-1990 was discussed.

One of the presentations was by Alina Teplic, vice president of "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Worker's Cooperative Publishing House and Council vice chairman. She stated that the degree to which the media fulfills its important functions in society is affected by media's access to adequate material conditions. The development of the printing industry, the supply of modern equipment and adequate amounts of paper, and the introduction of the newest technical advances in communications systems not only quickens the circulation of information, but also makes the information more socially accessible. Our country places these conditions at the base of its policy in the field of developing a mass communication system, which is one of the most visible signs of the on-going process of democratization of life in Poland.

Social dialog and agreement also can occur through newspaper columns and radio and television antennas. The requirements of our times, both domestic and international, place on the media increasingly more difficult and important tasks, which can be met only by relying on a developed modern technical and material base.

According to some, the media's material base is also comprised of equipment in the journalist's workplace. On that score, the needs exceed the capabilities of our country. The status of individuals working in printing reflects the situation of that industry in Poland. Therefore, we should strive to return great social and material prestige to the printing profession.

The prospects for enlarging the technical base of radio and television are aimed more than anything else toward extending the broadcast range of Channel 1 over the whole country as well as a decided enlargement of the broadcast range of Channel 2. Sometime before the end of the current 5-year plan, broadcasting a third television channel is planned. In addition, the number of national radio channels is planned to reach five. At the same time, channels for foreign broadcast, especially to concentrations of ethnic Poles, shall be extended. An increase in stereophonic broadcasts is also expected.

The proposal to appoint an inter-ministry group--with the cooperation of other socialist countries--would undertake work toward applying satellite technology in the television broadcasting met with the support of the Council of the Media.

Vice premier Zbigniew Gertych made reference to the problems touched upon during the course of the meeting. In the name of the country's leadership he conveyed expressions of high regard for the activity the Council has undertaken to date.

Jan Glowczyk, deputy member of the political bureau and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, drew attention to the constant increase in newspaper circulation and the number of books published in spite of the difficult economic situation of the country and immense social needs. These figures of higher circulation and books published, as well as obvious difficulties, relate to publishing houses that are aimed at various social groups and readers. Publications for the young generation of readers should become the object of special concern in future plans.

Heads of major press institutions took part in the discussions. These include the "Prasa-Książka-Ruch" Worker's Cooperative Publishing House, the Radio and Television Committee, the Polish Press Agency, as well as other ministries directly connected with the activities of the mass media.

14 Jan--Wojciech Drygas was retired from the position of editor-in-chief from the newspaper KARUZELA.

15 Jan--Henryk Pawaiak was appointed editor-in-chief of KARUZELA. At the same time he was recalled as deputy editor-in-chief of GLOS ROBOTNICZEGO.

16-21 Jan--Kurt Skalnik visited Warsaw. He is director of the press department in the President's Office in Vienna and the chairman of the "Concordia" Press Club which is an organization of Austrian writers and journalists. Kurt Skalnik came on the invitation of Klemens Krzyzagorski, the chairman of the Democratic Party of the PRL. Our organization co-hosted Mr Skalnik along with the Austrian Institute in Warsaw. During his visit,

Mr Skalnik had meetings with members of the International Journalists Club and others. At the meeting they discussed the legal aspects concerning the functioning of the president's office, particularly in regard to the upcoming elections in Austria. Mr Skalnik also gave information on the activities of "Concordia".

21 Jan--Jan Koniusz, writer, critic and editor-in-chief of the socio-cultural bi-weekly NADODRZE became the president of the Zielona Gora branch of the Union of Polish Writers.

22 Jan--An Advisory Council of Union Organizations for Publishing and Mass Media Workers has been organized under the chairmanship of Janusz Sapa. Kazimierz Treger and Zbigniew Stubinski are the vice chairmen. The council was organized as a result of the agreement between three federations and a dozen or so independent factory organizations that are active in the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Worker's Cooperative Publishing House, the Radio Committee, publishing houses, the Polish Press Agency, in RZECZPOSPOLITA, and the Democratic Party of the PRL.

28 Jan--The first Congress of the "Wisla-Odra" Association had concluded in Poznan. Once again, editor Edmund Meclewski has been named the chairman of the association's national administration.

Suplement

The chronicle of changes in personnel in the press, listed in previous issues at the end of last year, was not complete. Following are announcements that were omitted.

31 Oct 1985--Zbigniew Ziembowski retired from the position of editor-in-chief of ZYCIE PRZEMYSKIE.

4 Nov 1985--Zygmunt Marciak was appointed editor-in-chief of ZYCIE PRZEMYSKIE.

15 Nov 1985--Wojciech Jamroziak was appointed deputy editor-in-chief of NURT.

1 Dec 1985--Marek Regal was appointed editor-in-chief of the Main Foreign Editorial Office of the "Interpress" Polish Agency.

10 Dec 1985--Zdzislaw Mirek was appointed deputy editor-in-chief of WARMIA I MAZURY, and at the same time he was recalled as assistant editor-in-chief of DZIENNIK POJEZIERZA.

31 Dec 1985--At his own request, Krzysztof Komar was recalled as deputy editor-in-chief of GAZETA ROBOTNICZA.

31 Dec 1985--Jan Koprowski retired from the position of deputy editor-in-chief of KULTURA.

13073/12951

CSO: 2600/343

POLITICS

ROMANIA

DOGMATISM, CHAVINISM IN HISTORY TEXTS CONDEMNED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Dr Florin Constantiniu, Dr Gheorghe I. Ionita, Dr Nicolae Petreanu:
"The Current State of History"]

[Text] The country recently crossed the threshold of a new five year plan, a stage of work and revolutionary action during the course of which the country will climb to a new level towards a higher stage of economic and social development. Living profoundly anchored in the present and mobilizing all their energies and creative powers, the generations of today are adding new values and beauty to the patrimony created by our forefathers, thus proving that the baton of the dreams of those who preceded us is in strong hands and in steeled hearts where the flame of love and responsibility to our country burns brighter than ever. All of these are living witnesses to the fact that the generations of today understand their duty to the present of future of the country as a high duty to their forefathers and to those who, confronting countless difficulties, preserved over time the ancient homeland, the treasure of the language and the ancient customs, and who left us an inheritance of a free and unified country, an inestimable material and spiritual patrimony.

We, those of us today, see at the same time in their example of steadfastness and in the example of their attachment to the country a never-ending source of strength, power and belief in our own forces, of pride for the appearance of a people which the vicissitudes of history did not defeat or bring to its knees. In its heroic, troubled and long history, the Romanian people today find an impressive treasure of learning, a great lesson - the lesson of unity, of work for the country, of sacrifice and high responsibility to the present and future of the country. Precisely for those reasons history is close to our hearts, being a very valuable good to our people. Beginning with this defining truth for the years through which we have passed, a direct result of the vision of high humanist essence put forth by comrade Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the meaning and purpose of history in the contemporary world and regarding the unity between the past, the present and the future, our discussion here proposes to show several of the elements which give more current dimensions than ever before to the study, writing and teaching of history. The participants in this discussion are Dr Florin Constantiniu, university professor Dr Gheorghe I. Ionita and university professor Dr Nicolae Petreanu.

"The First Book of the Nation"

Gheorghe I. Ionita: When the great 1848 revolutionary Nicolae Balcescu stated that history is the first book of the nation - because in it one can see the past, the present and the future - anyone can understand that the use of history in the contemporary age which inspires the thinker cannot but be to serve the supreme goals of the nation and the thorough preparation of the current generation and those that are to come to create a shining future for the country. The value of these exceptional reflections has been maintained and is continually maintained through time, acquiring constantly new values and countless other points of significance.

Dealing today with the extremely complex problem of the current state of history means, before all else, understanding the inner scope of the continuing, burning needs of the history of the Romanian people and through history the lessons of the great deeds of our forefathers. Dealing today with this problem - with all the necessary openings - practically means thinking about, researching, writing and presenting the seeds of history with contemporary eyes, keeping in mind - to the highest degree - the requirements of the era in which we live and the grandiose commandments placed before the entire nation by our communist party and by its secretary general, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Nicolae Petreanu: Our people view the work of building a multilaterally developed socialist society as its own work, embodying its ideals and hopes, individuality and its manner of thinking. The people are fully aware that the success of this grandiose work of building a new order is determined not only by material, political and cultural factors, but also by the manner in which it approaches and succeeds in integrating this work with the values of the past and keeping active the traditions that were born and developed in the depths of the life of our people. The powerful experience of the present for the broad masses of the people and their deep involvement in the work of contemporary construction are, in fact, at the basis of the interest in the past, in history. On one hand, there seems to be the need to find in history the message of certain hopes and certain aspirations which concern and characterize our era, while on the other hand through the revival of that which is more advanced and more authentic in the content of the past eras one can put to better use the ideals towards which we are moving. "Only if we understand to harmoniously combine the glorious past with the present," stressed comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, "will we succeed in drawing out the ways of successfully creating a multilaterally developed socialist society and of creating the premises necessary for the forging of communism in Romania!"

Florin Constantiniu: History, as the effort to reconstitute the process of the evolution of human communities, was born from the natural desire of people to understand their own past, just as each person wants to know his forefathers in his own family. However, to reduce the appearance of history - to an investigation into the past - to this single aspect would mean for us to accredit a unilateral and, therefore, erroneous picture. Research into the past has never been done from the single desire to understand it as an object to be studied for itself - which would mean basically a type of passe approach -,

but rather in order to answer certain questions which society has presented at that moment and to find the historical roots of certain events or contemporary phenomenon.

The opportunity to use the conclusions uncovered in understanding the past in contemporary happenings or to attempt, on the basis of these conclusions, to examine the future has given history the status of "magistra vitae" (the teacher of life). It is in the field of evidence that the entire development of human society contains in itself a huge experience whose use cannot but enrich the people and help them in their efforts to build a better and more just world. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu grandly formulated the educational and instructional function of history, the use of which society can have in understanding the lessons offered by history and its role in bringing together people: "Historical research," stated the secretary general of the party, "far from being an investigation having strictly a documentary nature of the past, is capable - as shown by life - of being a science of the present. History offers conclusions and lessons about the great processes in the development of society and the existence of peoples through time, bringing to evidence both that which was valuable, progressive and served the forward progress of society and that which was raised across the path of evolution and which dearly cost humanity and delayed the progress of certain nations!"

The Past - the Foundation of the Present and the Future

Ionita: We owe comrade Nicolae Ceausescu - an exceptional man, a man of great humanity, a man of remarkable courage and a man of principled revolutionary, communist honesty as demanded stringently by the times through which the country is passing - the fact that he has also correctly brought light to this domain, of history, that is so close to the nature and soul of our people. From the first moments after the Ninth Party Congress, he made legitimate a new vision regarding this science and regarding today's uses of the first book of the nation: "How would a people feel that did not know its past, that did not know its history, that did not honor and did not value this history? Would it not be like a child who did not know its parents and felt strange in the world? Without a doubt this is how it would be," stressed comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. "That is why we have the duty to understand, to study the past struggle of our people. We have a past we can be proud of. Under difficult conditions our people preserved their national being. In this part of the world our people were a factor for progress and civilization and they made a contribution to the progress along a path of a better life. That is why we, the communists, honoring those of the past, have given our lives for the happiness of the people. We draw from their struggle lessons for the present which we are now building and, at the same time, in order to lay the bases for the future. We are educating the young people in the spirit of love and respect for the struggle and work of their forefathers. Only in this way will our young people learn to take further that which their forefathers have done, that which today's generation is doing, and to preserve it like the light to their eyes, to strengthen the independence and sovereignty of our country."

Petreanu: Thus, in the view and thinking of comrade Nicolae Ceausescu history, through its essence, is a revolutionary science, being considered not only as an act of understanding the past, but also beyond this - and especially - as a powerful means of political education of the masses and particularly the young people in the patriotic, revolutionary spirit. In this light, historical thought casts permanent linking points between that which was and that which will be, helping people to decipher the historical meaning of the evolution of society and to understand the answers to the present and to the future.

As a social-political science, history thus takes on a role of great importance in the development of socialist awareness, becoming a significant component of the spiritual life of the man of our days and a molding factor in the process of educating and creating this man. Beginning with the lessons of history, our people can build the present, can forecast the future and can more exactly know and understand the past. The science of history thus allows us to decipher the elements of social affairs and to uncover - beyond the unique and unrepeating nature of each separate phenomenon - the trends in the development of society and the laws of this development. Similarly, history is called upon to help, through its conclusions, in improving today's society and the relations between countries and nations. Thus viewed, the science of history offers us the scientific grounds for understanding current events and strengthens our belief in the justness and permanency of the transformations which our country is experiencing and which, at the same time, correspond to certain historical commandments.

In the Service of the Noble Mission of Bringing Together and Having Cooperation Between Peoples

Petreanu: At the same time, history has the noble mission of contributing to bringing together and having cooperation between peoples and to promoting a policy of peace, full equality and respect for the independence and sovereignty of peoples. Never more than now has the need been felt for people to understand and to find solutions - in accordance with the lessons and laws of history - to the great problems which worry and threaten mankind: the intensification of the arms race, the expressions of policies of force and dictat and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. "History," stressed the secretary general of the party, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, "can widely mobilize the peoples' awareness everywhere and people throughout the world can give a decisive NO to war, arms policies, force and the threat of force in order to ensure the resolution of problems exclusively by peaceful means through negotiations. By solving litigious problems, people can avoid military conflicts and confrontations in order to defend the most fundamental right of people and nations - the right to life, peace and free and independent existence."

The vibrant appeals of the president of Romania in favor of peace and disarmament stem from the conviction that it is in the advantage of all humanity to use the resources of our planet for the purpose of progress and of raising the standard of living for the people, and that it is incompatible with the cause

of liberating people and raising their standard of living, as found in the aberrant arms race with all its consequences. In the Romanian view, one also based on the lessons of history, a policy of force and wars have never led to and cannot ensure the real and lasting resolution of problems. Furthermore, they complicate and worsen the international situation. Only through the spread of the use of peaceful ways of treaties and political negotiations and beginning with the consideration of independence and sovereignty as fundamental and inalienable attributes of a people and a nation, can one arrive at building a better and more just world free of arms and without wars.

The revelation and understanding of these truths constitute the basis of the essential contributions which the study and lessons of history can make to understanding the present and the perspectives of the future and to believing in the creative powers of man and in his ability to have newer and newer achievements in the material and cultural domains.

Constantiniu: Actually, in a world like the one of our times - which lives under the terrible threat of nuclear war - a beautiful mission stands before history. It is called upon to disarm hostilities and to show the huge creative work done by mankind in his multimillenia history and to persist with the richness of the periods of peace and cooperation between countries and peoples.

In "The Appeal to People of Science, Culture and Teaching in the Entire World for Cooperation, Disarmament and Peace," approved at the Congress of Science and Education, a vibrant call is set forth for the unification of the efforts of all workers in the fields of science, culture and education for the purpose of preserving peace on the continent. Historians have the duty to contribute to the achievement of this noble goal through the specific means of their profession.

The Fundamental Condition - The Profound Respect for the Truth

Constantiniu: The first condition so that this contribution will be efficient is for the historians to serve the truth and only the truth because only in the spirit of the truth does history acquire a giant force for education and guidance and for condemning evil and recognizing good. This is so because, as Nicolae Iorga said, "History is patient, but right." And, right can only be built on the truth.

The distortion of historic truth can generate suspicions and tensions and can feed mistrust and adversity. The contemporary world does not need new sources of discord, to come to the nightmare of a nuclear cataclysm for whose elimination hundreds and hundreds of millions of people are today fighting. The unified effort to defend peace and to achieve disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament, calls for the elimination of any type of crack or weakening of the unified front for peace. In this perspective, the historian who violates his duty as a scientist, distorting the historic truth, is guilty not only before his own professional conscience, but also - through the discord that it can provoke - weakens the huge effort of the people to live free and independent in a world of peace and cooperation.

Let us permit ourselves a comparison: Could someone be called a doctor who instead of protecting life would work to serve death? Can someone be an historian who instead of presenting the truth paints lies? The social-political responsibility of the historian is, without exaggeration, immense. As a person of the land and of society, a person in a particular class and of a certain people, the historian cannot avoid - he must not avoid - the lives that swirl around him. The historian cannot remain neutral, uninvolved on the social and political level. What constitutes the fundamental criterion in his professional activities is the answer to the question: In the service of whose social-political forces and, as a consequence, whose principles is his scientific work placed? Does he put it in the service of the people and progress if he works, in the final analysis, for truth?

The distant and near past offer - unfortunately - unwanted examples of subordinating historical research to certain interests foreign to the search for the truth. Throughout the ages and in different parts of the world, while calling upon history and falsifying the truth, annexations have been "justified," tyranny has been glorified and events have been presented in a way diametrically opposed to reality. All of these procedures have led to what we call "the truth of circumstances," but they were swept away along with the circumstances that created them. Those who have tried to give a scientific "substantiation" have been discredited and their writings have become void. The history of historiography ha

From the Ninth RCP Congress Romanian historiography has been guided firmly by the principle of presenting history just as it was. Foreign to dogmatism and schematism and rejecting any type of apriori position, the Romanian school of history serves the historical truth and firmly and reasonably rejects tendentious interpretations of the national past from wherever they come. We also have here a multiseccular-old tradition since our great historians had to combat distortions of the truth about the history of their people. The words of Miron Costin are memorable. He said in his times that he fought with those "lies, some of them came from not knowing what they meant, others came from suspicions which were never lacking from people to people, while others came from confusion and careless scriptures." And, unfortunately, "lies" did not completely disappear everywhere and certain careless scriptures are still found today in the pages of certain so-called works of history which still have their access to publishers in different corners of the world. As can be seen from some of the discussions in the press, as can be attested by some of the publications done on the basis of a fraudulent truth, frequently stemming from chauvinistic, irredentist concepts foreign to the spirit that should govern the act of historical research, these things still happen.

Ionita: Actually, this careless manner is impossible to understand how, ignoring documents and the historical truth, some authors - without learning any type of lesson from the errors of the past - falsify fundamental realities of our national history, contesting the deep roots of the Romanians in the Dacian homeland, the Daco-Roman symbiosis and the close blending of the two great civilizations of the ancient world, which resulted in the creation of the Romanian people, its uninterrupted continuity on this ancient land and its heroic struggle for unity and freedom.

In such a context, the higher commandments which govern the work of the historian, as formulated by comrade Nicolae Ceausescu appear even more judicious: "History must present the entire process of the revolutionary struggle in its complexity, must begin with a scientific analysis of social realities and must present the facts not according to the subjective desires of the people, not according to political needs of the moment, not according to the criteria of circumstances, but rather as they happened, according to the truth of life... The value of a scientifically true history lies in the objective presentation of the facts and in their just interpretation, thus constituting a mirror of the people's conscience itself and of the class, putting together the experiences of life and the struggle of the masses and the leaders."

On this basis, during the period 1965-1986 - a relatively short period of history - entire fundamental chapters of our evolution through time were brought to light in historical truth in a scientific manner, according to the revolutionary, materialist dialectical concept, firmly eliminating the errors and omissions of the past and dogmatic interpretations. The elimination of dogmatism in the practice of Romanian historiography represented in essence the natural inclusion in the sphere of Romanian society's past of the policies of independence and the vigorous affirmation of the creative power of the Romanian nation, inaugurated by the Ninth RCP Congress.

The years to come will be the years of an even more powerful affirmation of socialist Romania in all fields of activity, years of creating a new and ever richer history, one worthy of the deeds of our forefathers and the creators of a new society today. Led by the same clearsightedness and revolutionary and communist passion of our party, headed by its secretary general, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the entire Romanian people will succeed in writing new and bright pages of history. And, all this will continue to establish our shining leader as not only one who knows and loves history and as a peerless propagator of the undying truth of the older or newer history among the broad masses, but also as an authentic and shining creator of contemporary history.

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CSO: 2700/132

SOCIOLOGY

ROMANIA

SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS

Bucharest VIATA MEDICALA in Romanian Vol 9 Sep 86, pp 405-411

[Article by M. Nedelcu, Marcela Brinzea, Doina Neamtu, Mihaela Gilea, Rodica Dabija and Mariana Mardale from the Institute of Medical Expertise and the Recovery of the Ability to Work, and I. Dafinoiu of the Bucharest Center for Hemodialysis: "Some Aspects Regarding the Social Problems of Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis." A study carried out in cooperation with the Center for Hemodialysis, the Dr Carol Davila Hospital in Bucharest, the Cluj Center for Hemodialysis and the Timisoara Center for Hemodialysis]

[Text] Summary

A group of 163 persons representing the total number of patients undergoing chronic hemodialysis in our country as of 1 April 1984, was divided into three subgroups according to the occupational status of the patients as noted after the start of hemodialysis treatment.

The comparative, multidimensional study of the subgroups that were established has revealed the determining role of certain social and psychological variables in the socioprofessional rehabilitation of the hemodialysis patients.

Hemodialysis - Social Problems - Professional Rehabilitation

Research into the social problems of those patients who are undergoing chronic hemodialysis in our country is one of our older concerns for the purpose of establishing the plurifactorial context of a medical-psychosocial nature that is explicative for the net differentiated occupational fields noted by patients who are undergoing iterative treatment in hemodialysis. This is done knowing that a portion of these patients continue in or resume their activities after the start of treatment, while most of them are retired persons who are classed as grade I invalids.

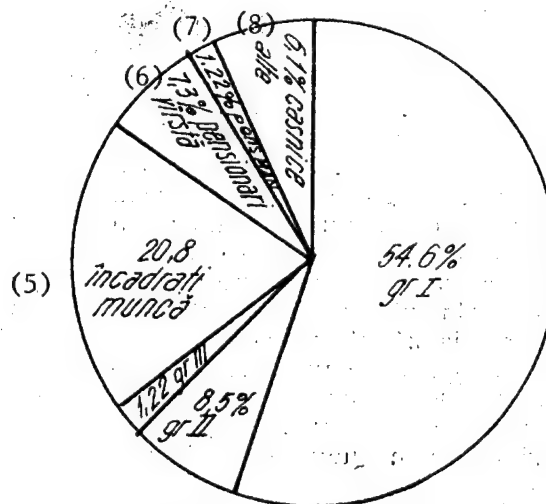
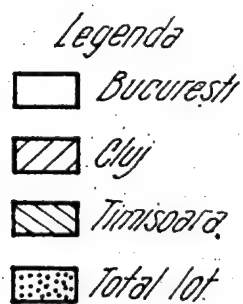
This effort was also motivated by the finding of relatively large differences between the percentage of hemodialysis patients in our country who concomitantly carry out a salaried job compared to the same category of patients who are undergoing hemodialysis in other countries (approximately one-fifth in our country compared to one-third to two-thirds abroad).

The study was carried out on a group of 163 persons representing the total number of persons undergoing hemodialysis in our country as of the date 1 April 1984.

Figure 1

Figure 1 consists of four bar charts, each representing a different habitat. The y-axis for all charts is labeled with a percentage sign (%) and has a scale from 0 to 50. Each chart shows the percentage of four types of vegetation, represented by different patterns: white (open), diagonal lines (top-left to bottom-right), diagonal lines (bottom-left to top-right), and dots.

- Gradul I (1):** The percentages are 54.6% (white), 58.3% (diagonal lines), 51.6% (diagonal lines), and 54.6% (dots).
- Gradul II (2):** The percentages are 7.4% (white), 4.1% (diagonal lines), 16.1% (diagonal lines), and 8.5% (dots).
- Gradul III (3):** The percentages are 0.92% (white), 4.1% (diagonal lines), 0.0% (diagonal lines), and 1.22% (dots).
- Lucrăză (4):** The percentages are 22.2% (white), 25.0% (diagonal lines), 12.9% (diagonal lines), and 20.8% (dots).



1. Disability Category Grade I
2. Disability Category Grade II
3. Disability Category Grade III
4. Employed

108

Subgroup A, composed of 36 persons (22.08 percent of the entire group) was represented by subjects who were working. It also included two subjects who were on medical retirement, disability category grade III.

Subgroup B contained those patients in disability category grades I and II. It was composed of 103 persons (63.1 percent of the entire group, of which there were 14 persons in category grade II, or 13.5 percent of this group and 8.58 percent of the entire group).

Those patients who were retired by virtue of their age and household persons were in Subgroup C, composed of 24 persons (14.72 percent of the total group).

In the following, we will refer especially to the data which characterize Subgroups A and B.

The efforts of this study were guided by the hypothesis whereby the behavior of the patient envisioning employment in professional activities is decisively influenced by psychosocial parameters. We started from the supposition that Subgroups A and B can be defined through parameters of a medical, psychological and social nature while the medical parameters do not differ significantly between the two subgroups.

Data collection was achieved principally by applying and using certain questionnaires-forms that were completed by interviewing the subjects, and by analyzing the documents located in the hemodialysis centers, including medical documentation. A social investigation was also carried out at the patients' homes and workplaces.

At the basis for drawing up the questionnaires-forms and for setting up the variables and indicators necessary for a correlational analysis were: the biomedical levels (the level of creatinine and serum hemoglobin); sociological status (the level of education, income, the nature of the patient's position at work and the family situation); professional dimensions - analyzed at the macrosocial level (education, nature of the profession, field of activity) and the microsocial level (location of the workplace, nature of the work, degree of independence at work, intrinsic demands - physical and neurophysical - and extrinsic demands - ambient factors, specific nature of work tasks and the work schedule); motivational factors in connection with the work (intrinsic motivator factors and extrinsic motivator factors); factors concerning the home and the transporting of the patients; family factors, having two aspects - structural and functional (legal status, make-up of the family, the profession of the spouse, age of the spouse, carrying out of the family's internal and external functions); and the ability to take care of one's self and participate.

Data were also recorded regarding the dynamics of the patients' disabilities, their diet, quality of their sleep and certain psychological aspects, aspects that were also correlated within the framework of this analysis.

The data that was obtained was subjected to statistical testing.

Results and Discussion

One of the first things to come out was the fact that, at least in the sense of the two paraclinical parameters that were used for the purpose of evaluating the functional disturbances of the patients in the subgroups that were studied, there was no significant differences, with the average values for creatinine and hemoglobin being noticeably close not only prior to the hemodialysis session, but also after this session, both for Subgroup A and for Subgroup B.

Far from considering this level of medical analysis sufficient in evaluating the functional disturbances and work abilities of the hemodialysis patients, it nonetheless allowed us to stress the importance of a number of factors of a sociopsychological nature during reinsertion and reestablishment of a balance between the limited physiological abilities of patients having a chronic renal insufficiency in a state of uremia and the professional characteristics, family situation and existence in general.

The population undergoing hemodialysis in our country is a young population, having an average age of only 42 years and 2 months. This proves that those patients undergoing hemodialysis are at an especially active point in their lives from the point of view of their production potential, the age of full professional maturity.

There were no significant differences in the "age" criterion between Subgroup A and Subgroup B. The average age was 40 years and 2 months for Subgroup A and 42 years and 4 months for Subgroup B. No patient in either group was over 59 years old.

The distribution by sexes indicates that the percentage dominated by men in Subgroup A was 94.5 percent, compared to 68.8 percent for men in the entire group. Only two women continued their activities concomitantly with their hemodialysis treatment. The difference between the percentage of men and women who are working is explained, first of all, by the fact that in the family the role of the man is dominated by his salaried, productive activities, with society being much more critical of a man's inactivity than a woman's non-employment in a salaried job.

The average length of employment while under hemodialysis, as calculated for Subgroup A, was 2 years and 3 months. Three patients worked and concomitantly underwent hemodialysis more than 5 years. The percentage of patients who work and who have been receiving hemodialysis treatment for more than 2 years is 44.4 percent.

The majority of the patients in Subgroup A has professions as: engineers, architects, lawyers, agronomists, veterinarian, economists, and teachers - that is, professions that are based on higher education (69.4 percent), while professions based on mid-level educations represented 22.2 percent in this subgroup and basic educations totalled 8.8 percent.

The majority of those contained in Subgroup B were office workers and workers (68 percent).

The patients in Subgroup A have a higher social status, responsible jobs, and management positions, with more freedom of action compared to Subgroup B. (Social status is an expression of the position of the individual in the social domain. The sociological status of the subjects which make up the subgroups that were studied was broken down and measured through four indicators: the level of education, income, position and family situation. The average real level for the entire group was 11.7 points higher than the theoretic average level (48 points), with 28.7 percent of the patients totalling over 80 points.)

The environmental conditions at work for the first group, at all the levels analyzed, were much more favorable for continuing work than those of the patients in Subgroup B when they were working (see Table I).

Table I

Comparative Study of Work Characteristics for the Two Groups (Main Percentages)

Group A (in percent)

Type of Office	Production 38.8	Independence 75.0	Low Physical Effort 61.1	No Toxic Substances 88.8	Without Noises 88.8	Without Disruptions 86.1
77.7	Management 33.3		Average Neuro-physical 50.0			

Normal Temperatures 83.3	Sitting Position 66.7	Accommodating Work Schedule 88.8	Reduced Volume of Tasks 50
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Group B (in percent)

Type of Office	Production 79.6	Independence 45.6	Low Physical Effort 38.8	No Toxic Substances 74.7	Without Noises 67.7	Without Disruptions 76.7
54.3	Management 16.5		Average Neuro-physical 36.9			

Normal Temperatures 70	Sitting Position 47.5
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There was a difference in the nature of the work itself, as well as all the conditions in which this work was done. Additionally, Subgroup A also benefitted from conditions concerning the work schedules and sometimes reduced volumes of work compared to their work colleagues.

The close, significant correlation between the level of education and type of profession, on one hand, and the level of professional involvement on the other hand (p is less than 0.01) becomes clear. We feel that an objective measure of this gives us a calculation of the level of professional involvement by profession and level of education. Furthermore, this calculation is both orientational and explicative at the same time, first of all for the expert doctors with regards to continuing or resuming activities depending upon the professions of their patients.

We thus note that those professions where the patients tend to continue or to resume their activities are: engineering (mechanics, builders and electronics specialists) - 58 percent; jurists - 50 percent; agricultural engineer or veterinarian - 40 percent; teachers - 26.6 percent; economists and other personnel with higher educations - 33 percent; medical assistant - 50 percent. Only 3 workers out of 45 continued in their jobs after the start of hemodialysis. Of these three, one is unskilled and, according to law, because of the date of the appearance of this illness he is not eligible for retirement, and another is effectively working as a rate setter in an office.

In Subgroup B, there was a percentage of the patients who qualified as an "active potential," with 34 of the 103 patients capable of resuming activities given an improvement of conditions of a social, organizational and medical nature, such as: increasing the efficiency of the dialysis, carrying out the dialysis in the county seat where the patient lives, and employing the person in jobs not having great demands, but in fields of their professional training.

By referring to only this last aspect, by way of specific actions to help in resuming their activities - those actions associated with an efficient psychological therapy, actions which do not require special, supplementary investments -, the percentage of those who will recover professionally can increase noticeably.

The percentage of those patients who had recovered socially, professionally and familiarly would stabilize at a level much higher than today (approximately 50 percent compared to today's level of 22 percent) if, in addition to removing the above-mentioned obstacles, we could introduce working at home, where opportune. Of the patients, 36 percent had a favorable opinion regarding this option, with 11.16 percent of them indicating what they would be capable of doing. A large portion of the patients who were in favor of working at home and who had medium-level or higher education opted for activities such as accounting, technical drawing and design work. Some other patients preferred manual work: sealing envelopes, making brushes or other artisan instruments, recreational items or trinkets.

We asked the question: What primarily motivated those patients who chose to remain at work, compared to those who retired (thought out reasons, those reasons in the sphere of work)? The answer - deduced from an analysis of the values given by the subjects to certain intrinsic and extrinsic motivational factors and from the calculated motivational indices - is that one priority for those on dialysis becomes those motives linked to assuring or maintaining certain best possible means of subsistence. The subjects in Subgroup A are primarily motivated by extrinsic factors - first of all, their income -, while Subgroup B is motivated by "the pleasure of a job well-done" and, in general, the intrinsic factors of the activities had higher motivating values than extrinsic factors.

The extra effort made by the dialysis patient who is working has as a substrata the need to maintain as much as possible a balance family budget for a period during which the patient's children are in school.

The chance of surviving for a patient accepted into hemodialysis treatment if the patient does not live in one of the three places where iterative hemodialysis treatment is given, can be maintained only if the patient can commute or can move in one way or another to Bucharest, Cluj or Timisoara.

Generally, the transportation and housing situations are the same for the patients in both subgroups. In both Subgroup A and Subgroup B there are patients who commute to treatment at the centers under difficult conditions, sometimes over large distances, of over 200 kilometers.

Twenty percent of Subgroup A is both working and, at the same time, commuting to treatment. By comparison, Subgroup B has a higher percentage of commuters (30.09 percent), a factor which also slows down the professional involvement of those patients of medical disability.

In Subgroup B, a large portion of the patients (30.1 percent) travels by ambulance, a means of transportation also used by those patients who work but are located in towns others than those having dialysis centers. Of the patients, 7.36 percent travel using their own car, driven by themselves (of these, 7 are grade I patients), with a car being a more comfortable means of transportation and less risky for the hemodialysis patient than other means of transportation.

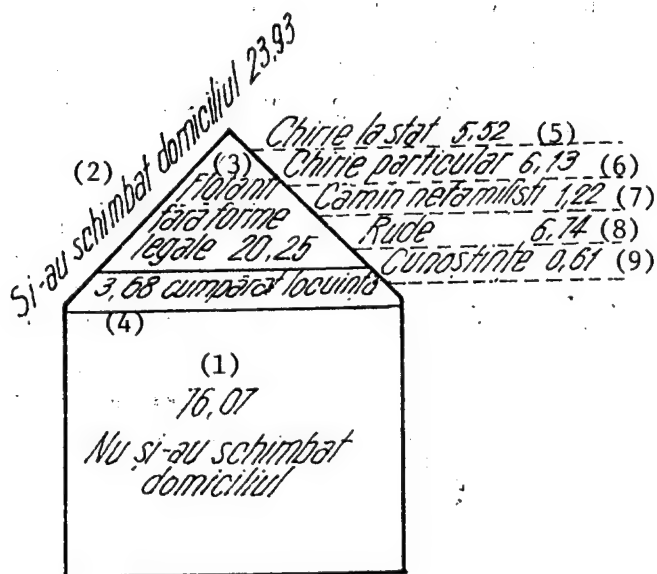
A relatively small number of patients - 6 in Subgroup A and 15 in Subgroup B - travel from home to the hemodialysis centers by using the train or public bus, requiring 4-8 hours for one trip and changing from one form of transportation to another.

The structure and functions of the family record important changes, first of all, by the presence itself in the family of a chronic hemodialysis patient (who is required to frequently fundamentally change the essential components of his familial status and role) and by the periodic dislocations for varying periods of time: one day, a week, a month or even semi-permanently - for a "founding" member of the family. These dislocations are brought about by the need

to commute to treatment or to move to a place where the hemodialysis treatment is given. The changes that can occur with regards to the home of the patient can be seen in the chart in Figure No 2.

Figure No 2

Current Housing Brought About by the Start of Hemodialysis (Total Group)
(In Percent)



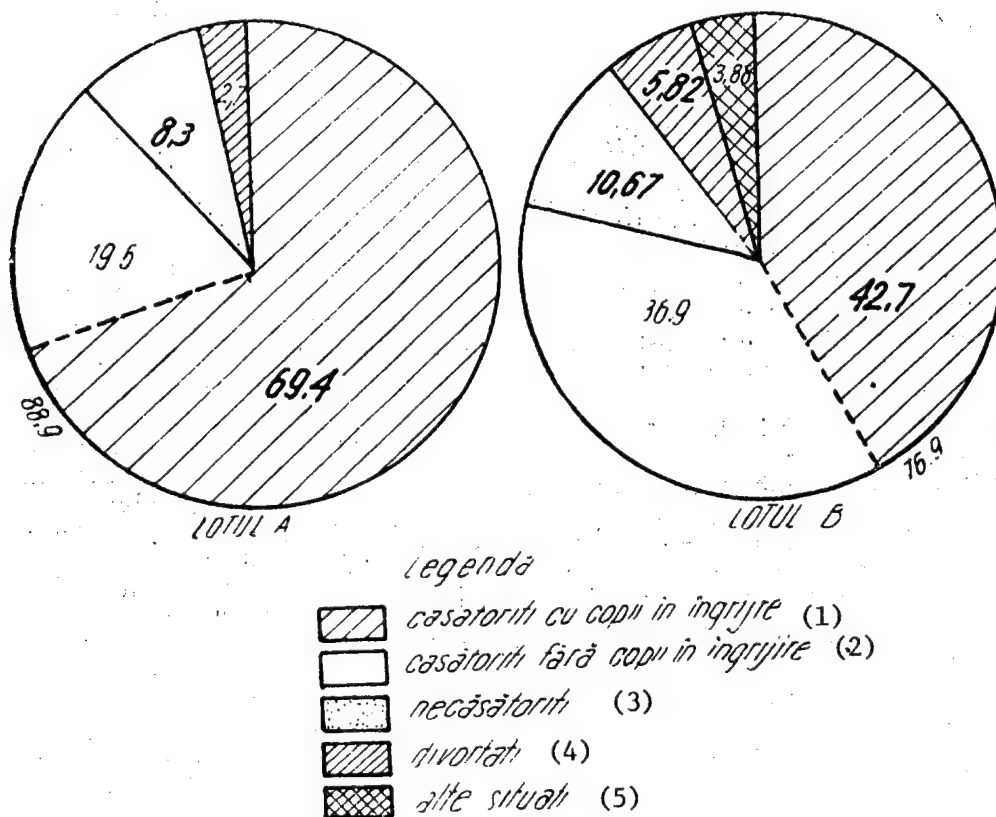
Key:

- (1) Patients who did not change their residence
- (2) Those who did change place of residence
- (3) Those who moved without legal approval
- (4) Purchased homes
- (5) Rented from the state
- (6) Private rentals
- (7) Single persons facilities
- (8) With relatives
- (9) With friends

In particular, certain components of the family structure, such as legal status, the presence of children in the family and even the age of the patient's spouse, sometimes decisive influence the patient's involvement in activities. Married patients, especially those married and having children in their care (see the chart in Figure No 3) as well as those having wives much younger than they, are to a greater degree more often employed than the other patients (0.02 greater than p, greater than 0.01).

Figure No 3

Family Structure in the Groups That Were Studied



Key:

- (1) Married with children at home
- (2) Married without children at home
- (3) Unmarried
- (4) Divorced
- (5) Other situations

Those persons who have families and children are also motivated in their activities by the need to maintain their families, while the family, by way of the assistance they give, relieves them of a series of household tasks, making them available for salaried activities. Additionally, there is a tendency, especially among the men (94.4 percent in Subgroup A), of not relinquishing their status and role that they naturally held and of not admitting their illness in front of their own children or their wife.

The need to have a good income and the rationalizations of a paternalistic nature are superimposed over the need for compensation on the psychological level, with this thus motivating them to maintain their activities in the group where the patients are much older than their wives.

With regards to the profession of the patient's spouse, we note a correlation between the occupational status of the family couple. Similarly, we stress the presence of a significant percentage - especially in Subgroup A, of spouses having a job as a doctor or medical assistant, a presence which ensures qualified supervision, a factor favorably influencing the evolution of the patient.

The functions of the family also recorded numerous changes due to the presence in the family of a chronic hemodialysis patient.

In referring to biological and health functions, we can note, due to the fact that some patients left their families in order to live in places where they can receive hemodialysis treatment and because of a lack of supervision by a close person (frequently these patients live alone in a rented room), these people frequently had accidents and emergency care could not be given quickly.

The breaking of stable relationships and the moving itself to another location during such a critical period are not capable of ensuring the long-term survival of the patients.

The biological capability for reproduction is not totally compromised, at least during the beginning period of hemodialysis; six men fathered children after the start of treatment.

In one form or another, after the beginning of treatment 50 percent of the patients mentioned that they went through a period of depression that was more or less intense, more or less transitory. On the basis of this reaction, the solidarity and support of the family were very necessary.

And, with regards to the family's attitude towards the patient there are clear differences between the groups. The patients in Subgroup A benefitted in a majority of the cases from a balanced attitude. This aspect is more scattered with regards to Subgroup B, which benefitted to a greater degree from a protective or hyper-protective attitude.

Because of their dependency on hemodialysis equipment, the external functions of the family of a hemodialysis patient were blurred: these patients cannot take long trips, they cannot travel to other places for vacations and their relationships with other persons (families) are restricted and centered around the need for help which these people can show for the hemodialysis patient.

We feel that the evaluation of the ability of the patient to take care of himself must include a series of elements of a bio-psycho-social nature that are particular to this category of patients. Functional biological stamina is a variable from one case to another according to the patient's clinical status, the efficiency of the dialysis, complications and events that can crop up during the dialysis treatment or in the period between treatments. These risk factors involve a psychological component and modify the situation, socio-familial structures and roles, with the group of "supporters" also frequently being intensely needed even if the patient is physically capable of moving about and feeding himself.

In evaluating functional disturbances, the ability to work and the ability to take care of themselves, we felt a need to add to the medical criteria elements of a social nature. For this reason, we drew up criteria for the patient's participation and family member participation in different household and recreational activities, participation that was correlated with the patient's amount of spare time, established by subgroups and correlated with days when the patients were undergoing dialysis sessions and days when they did not.

At this time, four subgroups were established: Subgroup A - patients who are working; Subgroup B - composed of patients in disability category grade I retired; Subgroup B' - composed of patients in disability category grade II retired; and Subgroup C - composed of patients retired because of age, household persons and so forth.

In the socio-familial realm, a low participation indicator implies the need for assistance and specific and permanent help on the part of other persons.

The participation indices scored by Subgroup C are higher than those achieved by the other subgroups in five of the 7 cases analyzed (purchases, preparing food, care, educating the children, cleaning, cultural activities and free time recreation).

In two cases, Subgroup A was in first place. The patients in Subgroup A are more active in actions that occur outside the home compared to the patients in Subgroup C, who are more active in actions that take place in the home.

The overall indices that were calculated solely for the actions carried out by the patients alone show that the patients with the lowest participation indices are those who belong to the two "B" Subgroups.

The overall indices that were calculated for the same activities carried out by the spouse of the patient or other persons around the patient show a much more intense participation of these persons in the case of the two "B" Subgroups and a more reduced level with regards to Subgroups A and C.

The complementary nature of these last two conclusions allows us to state that for the patients in the two "B" Subgroups dependency upon another person is greater in comparison to the patients in the other subgroups.

The participation indices for Subgroup B is not greater, but rather smaller than that for Subgroup B'. That is, the subjects who are in disability category grade I generally have the same ability to act independently as those who are in category grade II. Currently, the differences which occur in some cases involve subjective elements in the local area (in the office of medical care) and create unpleasant situations among the ranks of disabled retirees, which in the future requires a unified performance - an objective also envisioned by our study.

In the majority of cases, the patient undergoing hemodialysis is not an absolute dependent. Nonetheless, there is a need for permanent supervision and a continuing and substantial support on the part of other persons. This is true as a result of the special situations of a medical-social nature in which hemodialysis is currently done.

The hemodialysis patient's time schedule shows an extreme loading for those subjects belonging to Subgroup A, both in non-dialysis days but especially in dialysis days. A portion of "spare time" is nonexistent for those in Subgroup A.

Conclusions

The comparative analysis of Subgroups A and B composed of hemodialysis patients who are either working or not working has demonstrated the special, sometime decisive importance of social factors in the professional reinvolvement of this category of patients. The factorial, social and motivational psychosocial context thus appears as being explicative for the differentiated behaviors of the hemodialysis patient in relationship to salaried activities and to acquiring status as a disabled retiree or as an employee, knowing that these patients can opt for either disability retirement (currently, generally category grade I) or employment.

The introduction and production in our country of the materials necessary for hemodialysis treatment will lead to the use of new hemodialysis centers and the necessary equipment and, in this manner, to increasing the number of patients who can have this treatment.

The future increase in the number of hemodialysis patients will make very current the problem of correctly placing patients in disability category grades, but especially the problem of their socio-professional recuperation - a question where the contribution of sociologists and psychologists must be placed at the level of the importance of psycho-social factors in the socio-professional reinvolvement of hemodialysis patients, thus continuing the special efforts that are being made in our country for the medical recuperation of those who are ill.

The ability to take care of oneself as seen through the prism of social participation indices (and the criteria for participation) is not totally compromised in the case of patients undergoing hemodialysis in disability category grade I, but, due to the frequency of incidents that can occur, permanent supervision is obligatory for all patients.

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